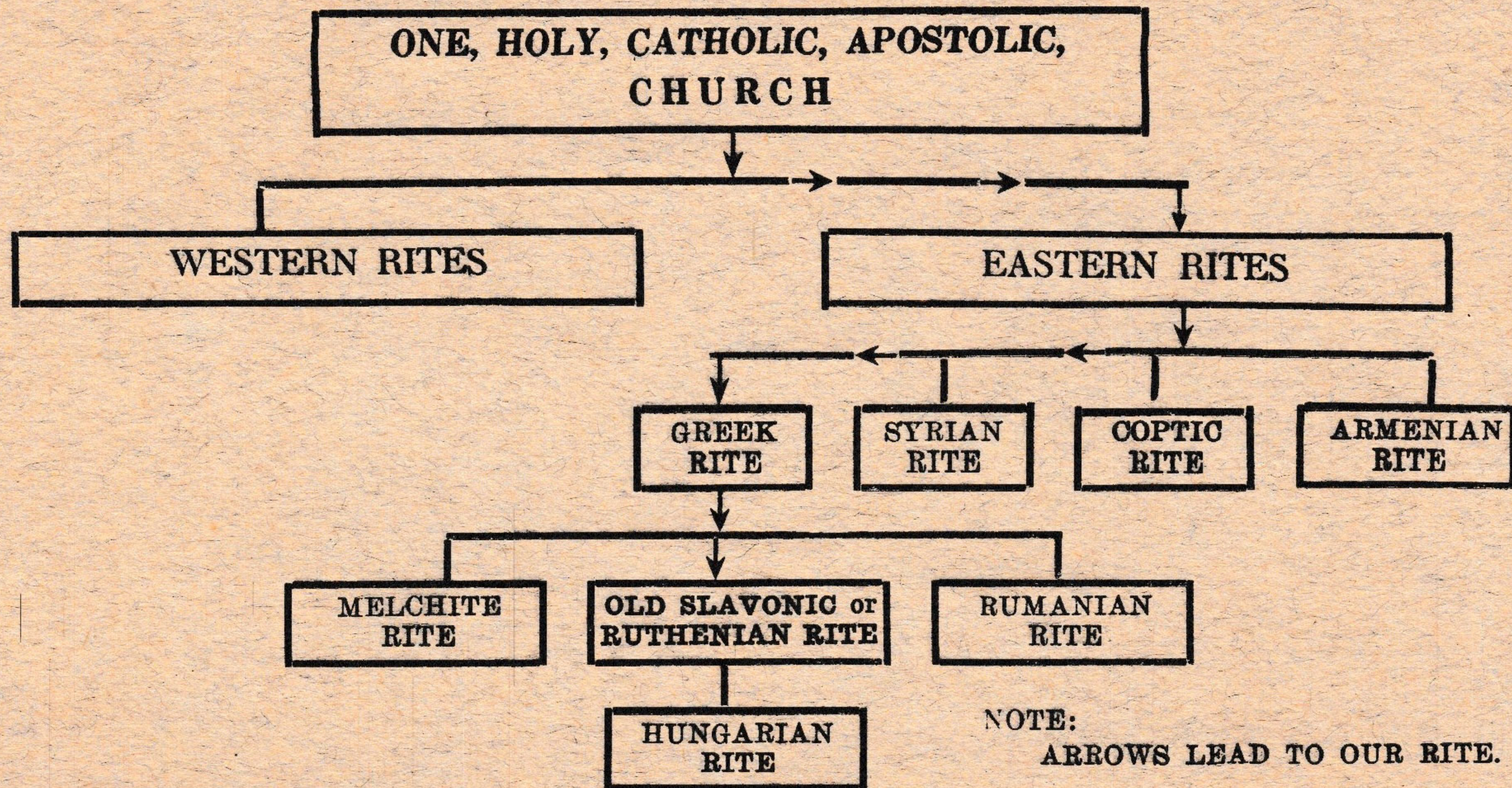



**A CATECHISM
OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE
FOR THE GREEK CATHOLIC RUSIN YOUTH
OF AMERICA**



**KATECHIZM
CHRISTIANSKOJ NAUKI
DLA MOLODEŽI AMERIKANSKICH GREKO
KATHOLIČESKICH RUSINOV**



A DIAGRAM OF THE CHIEF EASTERN RITES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH



A CATECHISM

OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE FOR THE
GREEK CATHOLIC RUSIN YOUTH
OF AMERICA

(Based on the Revised Edition of the Baltimore
Catechism No. 1.)



KATECHIZM


CHRISTIANSKOJ NAUKI DĹA
MOLODEŽI AMERIKANSKICH GREKO
KATHOLIČESKICH RUSINOV

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Katechizma č. 1.)

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1941

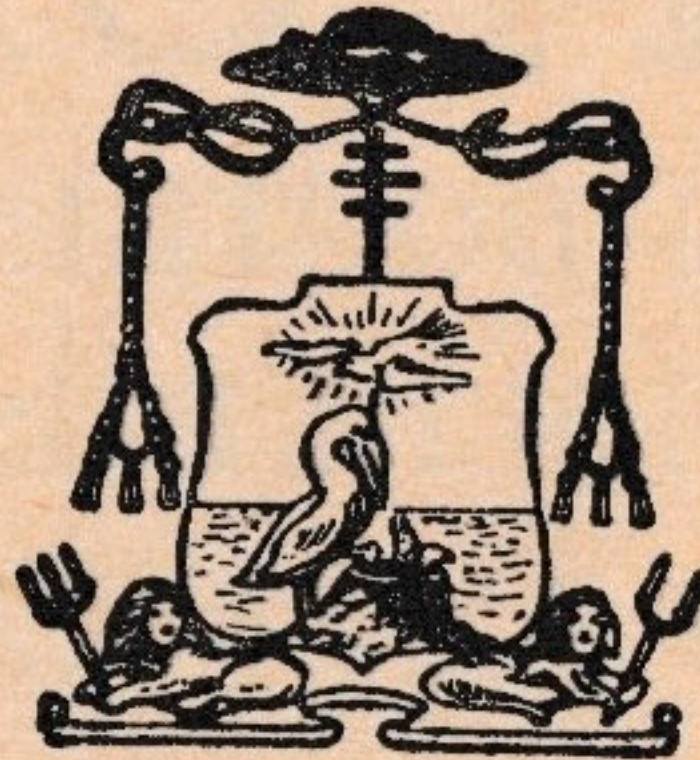


DIOCESE OF PITTSBURGH

(Greek Rite)

PITTSBURGHSKA GREKO KATHOLIČESKA

EPARCHIJA



No. G. 416 — 1941

I M P R I M A T U R .

Homestead, Pennsylvania

August 15, 1941

† BASIL TAKACH,
Bishop

This Catechism was translated into the Rusin language and applied to our Greek Catholic Rite, with the permission of the "Confraternity of Christian Doctrine of the U. S. A.", by

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Sej Katechizm na Rus'kij jazyk perevel i ko našemu Greko Katholičeskomu Obrjadu prisposobl'al so dozvoleni-jem "Confraternity of Christian Doctrine of the U. S. A.";

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Braddock, Pa.

Printed 1941
Greek Catholic Union of the U. S. A.
Homestead, Pa.

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Indulgences

**Granted to those who devote themselves
to teachings or learning Christian
Doctrine**

I. A Plenary Indulgence to all the Faithful who shall for approximately one-half hour or for not less than twenty minutes devote themselves at least twice a month to teaching or learning Christian Doctrine. The Indulgence can be gained twice during this same month on days which they may choose, provided they, being truly penitent, have gone to Confession and Holy Communion and have visited some church or public oratory and there prayed for the intention of the Roman Pontiff.

II. A Partial Indulgence of 100 days to these same members of the Faithful, provided they are contrite of heart, as often as they devote themselves for the above mentioned space of time to teaching or learning Christian Doctrine.

(Pius XI, **Decretum**, March 12, 1930.)



BEGINNING PRAYERS.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son,
and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

By the prayers of our holy fathers, O Lord,
Jesus Christ, our God, have mercy on us.

Glory to Thee, our God, glory to Thee.

NAČALNII MOLITVY.

Vo imja Otca, i Syna, i Svjataho Ducha.
Amin.

Molitvami svjatych Otec našich, Hospodi
Isuse Christe Bože naš, pomiluj nas.

Slava Tebi Bože naš, slava Tebi.

Prayer to the Holy Ghost

O Heavenly King, Comforter, Spirit of
truth, Who art everywhere and fillest all things,
Treasury of blessings and Giver of life; come
and dwell within us and cleanse us of all stain,
and save, O gracious Lord our souls.

Molitva k Svjatomu Duchu.

Carju nebesnyj Utišitel'u, Duše istiny, vezd'i
syj, i vsja ispolňajaj; sokrovišče blahich, i žizni
podatel'u, prijd i vselisja v ny, i očisti ny ot vsja-
kija skervny, i spasi blaže, duši naša.

Prayers to the Holy Trinity

Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us. (3.)

Glory be to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, now and ever, and forever, and ever. Amen.

O Most Holy Trinity, have mercy on us; O Lord, cleanse us of our sins; O Master, forgive us our transgressions; O Holy One, visit us and heal our infirmities for Thy name's sake.

Lord, have mercy. (3.) Glory: now and ever:—

Molitvy k Trojci Svjatoj.

Svjatyj Bože, svjatyj kripkij, svjatyj bezsmertnyj, pomiluj nas. (3)

Slava Otcu, i Synu, i Svjatomu Duchu, i nyňi i prisno, i vo viki vikov. Amiň.

Presvjataja Trojce, pomiluj nas; Hospodi, očisti hrichi naša; Vladyko, prosti bezzakonija naša; Svjatyj, positi i iscili nemosči naša, imene tvojeho radi.

Hospodi pomiluj. (3) — Slava: i nyňi:

The Lord's Prayer

Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For Thine, is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory of the Father, and the Son,

and the Holy Ghost, now and ever, and forever
and ever. Amen.

Lord, have mercy. (3.) — Glory: now
and ever:

Molitva Hospodňa.

Otče náš, iže jesi na nebesich, da svjatitsja
imja tvoje. Da prijdet carstvije tvoje. Da budet
voľa tvoja, jako na nebesi i na zemli. Chľib náš
nasusčnyj dažd' nam dnes', i ostavi nam dolhi
naša, jakože i my ostavlajem dolžnikom našim.
I ne vvedi nas vo iskušeniye, no izbavi nas ot
lukavaho.

Jako tvoje jest' carstvo i sila i slava, Otca i
Syna, i Svjataho Ducha, nyňi i prisno, i vo viki
vikov. Amiň.

Hospodi pomiluj. (12) — Slava: i nyňi:

Adoration to Christ, Our King.

Come, let us adore the King, our God.

Come, let us adore Christ, our King and
God.

Come, let us adore and worship the Lord,
Jesus Christ, our King and God.

Pokloneniye Christu Carju.

Priidite poklonimsja Carevi našemu Bohu.

Priidite poklonimsja Christu Carevi našemu
Bohu.

Priidite poklonimsja, i pripadem samomu
Hospodu Isusu Christu Carevi i Bohu našemu.

The Symbol of Faith

I believe in one God, Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible. And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. Light of light, true God of true God; begotten, not made; consubstantial with the Father, by whom all things were made. Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven and was incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and was made man. He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered, and was buried. And the third day He arose again, according to the Scriptures. And ascended into heaven; and He sitteth at the right hand of the Father; and He shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead; and His kingdom shall have no end. And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who together with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who spoke by the Prophets. In one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I confess one baptism for the remission of sins. I expect the resurrection of the dead. And the life of the age to come. Amen.

Ispovidanije viry.

Viruju v jedinaho Boha, Otca vsederžitel'a, tvorca neba i zemli, vidimych že vsich i nevidimych. I v jedinaho Hospoda Isusa Christa, Syna Božija jedinorodnaho, ot Otca roždennaho prežde vsich vik. Svita ot svita, Boha istinna ot Boha istinna, roždenna, ne sotvorennna, jednosu-

sćna Otcu imže vsja byša. Nas d'ila čelovik, i našeho radi spasenija, sšedšaho s nebes, i voplovšahosja ot Ducha svjata, i Marii D'ivy, i vočelovičšasja. Raspjataho že za ny pri Pontijst'im Pilaťi, stradavšaho i pohrebena, i voskressaho v tret'ij deň po pisanijem. I vozšedšaho na nebesa, i sid'asčaho odesnuju Otca, i paki hrjadusčaho so slavoju suditi živym i mertvym, jechože carstviju ne budet konca. I vo Ducha Svjataho, Hospoda životvorjasčaho, iže ot Otca i Syna ischoďasčaho. Iže s Otcem i so Synom spoklaňajema, i soslavi-
ma, hlaholavšaho Proroki. V jedinu, svjatuju, sobornuju i Apostolskuju Cerkov. Ispoviduju jedino kresćenije v ostavlenije hrichov. Čaju voskresenije mertvych. I žizni budusčaho vika. Amiň.

Prayer of Contrition.

Remit, pardon and forgive, O God, our sins committed consciously, or unconsciously, by word, or by deed, or thought, or purpose, by day, or night. Forgive all these, for Thou art gracious and lover of mankind.

Molitva pokajanja.

Oslabi, ostavi, otpusti Bože sohrišenija naša, volnaja i nevolnaja, jaže v slovi i v d'il'i, jaže vo vid'inii i nevid'inii, jaže v umi i v pomyšlenii, jaže v dni i v nosči, vsja nam prosti, jako blah i čelovkoľubec.

The Angelic Salutation

Hail, Mother of God, Virgin Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. For thou hast borne Christ, the Saviour and Deliverer of our souls.

Anhelskij Privit.

Bohorodice D'ivo, radujsja obradovannaja Marije, Hospod' s toboju. Blahoslovenna ty v ženach, i blahosloven plod čreva tvojeho; jako rodila jesi Christa, Spasa, Izbaviteľa dušam našim.

Prayers to the Blessed Virgin Mary

It is truly meet and just to glorify thee, ever blessed and immaculate Mother of our God. Who art more honourable than the Cherubim and incomparably more glorious than the Seraphim, who hast borne without stain God, the Word; thee, O Mother of God, we magnify.

We fly to thy patronage, O Virgin Mother of God. Despise not our prayers in our necessities, but who art alone pure and blessed, deliver us from all danger.

O most glorious ever Virgin Mary, Mother of Christ, our God, receive our prayers and transmit them to thy Son and our God, that He, for thy sake, enlighten and save our souls.

Molitvy k Bohorodici.

Dostojno jest' jako voistinnu, blažiti ťa Bohorodicu, prisnoblažennuju i preneporočnuju i Mater' Boha našeho, čestnijšuju Cheruvim, i slavnijšuju bez sravnenija Serafim, bez istl'inija Boha Sleva roždšuju, susčuju Bohorodicu ťa veličajem.

Pod tvoju milost' pribihajem Bohorodice D'ivo molitv našich ne prezri v skorbech, no ot bid izbavi nas jedina čistaja i blahoslovennaja.

Preslavnaja prisnod'ivo Marije, Mati Christa Boha našeho, prijmi molitvy naša, i donesi ja Synu tvojemu i Bohu našemu, da spaset i prosvitit tebe radi duši naša.

Prayers to the Angels and Saints.

All ye heavenly powers, holy angels and archangels, beseech God for us sinners.

O, holy and glorious Apostles, Prophets, Martyrs and all Saints, beseech God for us sinners.

Molitvy k Anhelam i Svjatym.

Vsja nebesnyja sily, svjatii Anhely i Archanhely, molite Boha o nas hrišnych.

Svjatii, slavnii i vsechvaľnii Apostoly, Pro-rocy, Mučenicy i vsi Svjatii, molite Boha o nas hrišnych.

Prayer of the Publican

God, have mercy on me, a sinner.

God, cleanse me of my sins and have mercy on me.

I have sinned without number, forgive me, O Lord.

Molitva mytareva.

Bože. milostiv budi mňi hrišnomu.

Bože, očisti hrichi moja; i pomiluj mja.

Bez čisla sohrišich, Hospodi prosti mja.

Adoration to the Holy Trinity

The Father is our Hope, the Son our Refuge, the Holy Ghost our Protector; Most Holy Trinity, our God, glory to Thee.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Poklonenije Trojci Svjatoj.

Upovanije nam Otec, pribižisče naše Syn, i pokrovite" nam jest Duch Svjatyj; Trojce Svjataja, Bože naš, slava tebi.

Vo imja Otca, i Syna, i Svjataho Ducha. Amiin.

Prayers at Confession

✓ **Before Confession:** I, a sinner, confess to Almighty God, One in the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, to all saints, and to you, my father confessor, all my sins.

MOLITVY VO SPOVID'I.

Pered spovideju: Ja hrišnyj čelovik, ispovidajusja Hospodu Bohu vsederžiteľu, vo Trojci svjatoj jedinomu, prečistoj D'ivi Marii, Materi Božoj, i vsim svjatym, i tebi otče moj duchovnyj o vsich hrichach moich.

✓ **After Confession:** For these and all my other sins which I remember, or cannot call to mind, I am heartily sorry that I have offended my good God and angered Him against me. I am bitterly repentant and promise with the aid of God to better my life. For this I humbly beg of you, my father confessor, salutary penance and absolution.

Po spovid'i: Za sija vsja, i za druhija svidomyja i nesvidomyja hrichi moja žaluju serdečno, čto ja dobrotlivaho Boha mojeho obrazil(a) i pro-

hñival(a) na sebe; kajusja žalostno i obisčaju
so pomosčiju Božijeju život moj polipšati.
Na sije že smirenno prošu, otče moj duchovnyj,
spasitel'nuju pokutu i razrišenje.

Prayer Immediately Before Holy Communion

✓ O Lord, I believe and confess Thou art
Christ, Son of the living God, Who didst come
into the world to save sinners, of whom I am
foremost. O Son of God, receive me today as
a participant of Thy mystic supper; for I will
not reveal Thy mystery to Thine enemies, nor,
as Judas, give Thee a kiss, but like the thief
I confess to Thee:

Remember me, O Lord, when Thou com-
est into Thy kingdom.

Remember me, O Master, when Thou
comest into Thy kingdom.

Remember me, O Holy One, when Thou
comest into Thy kingdom.

O Lord, let the partaking of Thy holy
Sacrament be to me not for judgment or con-
demnation, but for the healing of my soul and
body.

O Lord, I believe and confess that this,
what I am about to receive, is truly Thy most
precious Body and Thy vivifying Blood indeed,
which, I pray Thee, I may worthily receive for
the remission of all my sins and for life ever-
lasting. Amen.

Molitva prjamo pred Svjatym Pričastijem.

Viruju Hospodi i ispoviduju, jako Ty jesi voistinnu Christos Syn Boha živaho, prišedyj v mir hrišnyja spasti, ot nichže pervyj jesm az. Večeri tvojeja tajnyja dnes' Syne Božij, pričastnika mja prijmi; ne bo vrahom tvoim tajnu povim, ni lobzanija ti dam, jako Juda; no jako razbojnik ispovidajusja Tebi:

Pomjani mja Hospodi, jehda prijdeši v carstvii tvojem.

Pomjani mja Vladyko, jehda prijdeši v carstvii tvojem.

Pomjani mja Svjatyj, jehda prijdeši v carsstvii tvojem.

Da ne vo sud ili vo osuždenije budet mñi pričastije svjatyh tvoich Tain Hospodi; no vo isčlenije duši i t'ila.

Viruju Hospodi i ispoviduju, jako sije, ježe prijemľu, voistinnu jest' istinnoje, samoje, prečis-toje T'ilo tvoje, i istinnaja, samaja životvorja-sčaja Krov tvoja; jaže moľusja, spodobi mja dostojno prijati vo ostavlenije vsich hrichov moich, i vo žizň vičnuju. Amiň.

INTRODUCTION.

Rites.

VOVEDENIJE.

Obrjady.

(This introduction may be found useful for the instruction of adults and various Rite Catholics.)

(Sije Vovedenije dľa instrukcii mozet sluziti vyroslych i do raznoho Obrjada Katholiceskoho prinaldezascich.)

I. What is our religion?

Our religion is: "Catholic of the Greek Rite," or: "Greek Catholic."

Čto jest' naša religija?

Naša religija jest': "Katholická, Grečeskoho Obrjada", abo: "Greko-Katholická."

II. What do we mean by the word: "Catholic"?

By the word: "Catholic" we mean that we are members of that only true Church, which Jesus Christ, Himself, established.

Čto rozumijeme my pod slovom: "Katholik"?

Pod slovom: "Katholik", rozumijeme, čto my jesme členy-členkiňi toj jedinstvenno istinnoj Cerkvi, ktoru sam Isus Christos osnoval.

III. Which is that only true Church which was established by Jesus Christ Himself?

That only true Church which was established by Jesus Christ Himself is

that where the Head is, the Vicar of Christ on earth, the successor of Saint Peter apostle; that is, our Most Holy Father: the Pope of Rome.

Kotora jest' tota jedinstvenno istinna Cerkov, kotoru Sam Isus Christos osnoval?
Tota jedinstvenna istinna Cerkov, kotoru Sam Isus Christos osnoval jest' ta, hde jest' Holova, zemnyj Namistnik Christa, naslidnik Svjatocho Apostola Petra; to jest': Svjatijšij i Vselenskij Archierej, Papa Rimskij.

IV. What do we mean by the expression "Rite"?

By the expression "Rite" we mean that custom or means by which we outwardly honor God.

Čto rozumijeme my pod vyraženijem: "Obrjad?"

Pod vyraženijem: "Obrjad" rozumijeme tot zvyčaj abo sposob, jakim my vnišno počitajeme Boha.

V. What do we mean by the expression "Greek Rite"?

By the expression "Greek Rite" we mean that we outwardly honor God according to the custom or means of the Greeks.

Čto rozumijeme my pod vyraženijem: "Grečeskij Obrjad?"

Pod vyraženijem: "Grečeskij Obrjad" rozumijeme to, čto my vnišno počitajeme Boha na osnovi zvyčaja abo sposoba "Grekov".

VI. Therefore, do not the expressions "Religion" and "Rite" mean the same thing?

No. "Religion" and "Rite" do not mean the same thing, because in the true Church of Jesus Christ, always and everywhere, there can only be one "Religion," but the "Rites," that is: the custom or means of outwardly honoring God, may be different in time and place.

Taže vyraženija: "Religija" i "Obrjad" ne označajut samoje toje d'ilo?

Ňit. "Religija" i "Obrjad" ne označajut samoje toje d'ilo, poneže vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa vsehda i povsjudu tokmo jedina "Religija-Vira" možet byti, odnakož "Obrjady"; to ješč: zvyčaj abo sposob vnišneho Bohopočitanija, možut byti rozličny mistami i časami.

VII. Were there and are there different "Rites" in the true Church of Jesus Christ?

In the true Church of Jesus Christ, until the end of the third century, the "Rites" were mostly alike everywhere; after this, different "Rites" began to be formed in various places and times.

Ci byli i ci suť rozličny "Obrjady" vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa?

Vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa do konca treťoho stol'itija "Obrjady" majže povsjudu jednaki byli; potomu že vo raznych mistach i časach načinali bolše obrjady rozvivatisja.

VIII. Which Rites, in our times are the chief Rites in the true Church of Jesus Christ?

In our times, the chief Rites in the true Church of Christ are: the "Eastern" Rites and the "Western" Rites.

Kotory suť, vo sich časach, najholovňjší Obrjady vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa?

Vo sich časach najholovňjší Obrjady vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa suť: "Vostočny" Obrjady i "Zapadny" Obrjady.

IX. How do we call the best known "Western Rite"?

The best known "Western Rite" is called "Roman" or "Latin" Rite.

Jak zoveme najlučše poznannyj "Zapadnyj Obrjad?"

Najlučše poznannyj Zapadnyj Obrjad zoveme: "Rimskim" abo "Latinskim" Obrjadom.

X. Why do we call this Western Rite Roman or Latin Rite?

We call this Western Rite Roman or Latin Rite, because it originated from the "Roman" custom or means, and the "Latin" language is used in her holy services.

Čomu zoveme sej Zapadnyj Obrjad Rimskim abo Latinskim Obrjadom?

Sej Zapadnyj Obrjad my zoveme Rimskim abo Latinskim Obrjadom zato, poneže proichodit iz "Rimskoho" zvyčaja abo sposoba Bohopočitaniya i vo svjatyh otpravach chosnujet "Latinskij" jazyk.

XI. Which are the chief "Eastern Rites" in the true Church of Jesus Christ?

In the true Church of Jesus Christ the chief Eastern Rites are four: the "Greek" Rite, the "Syrian" Rite, the "Coptic" Rite, and the "Armenian" Rite.

Kotory suť holovny "Vostočny Obrjady" vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa?

Vo istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa holovny Obrjady suť četyri: "Grečeskij" Obrjad, "Sirijskij" Obrjad, "Koptijskij" Obrjad, i "Armenskij" Obrjad.

XII. To which of these four Eastern Rites do we, "Rusins of America" belong?

We, "Rusins of America" of these four Eastern Rites belong to the "Greek Rite."

Iz meži sich četyrech Vostočnych Obrjadov do ktoroho prisluchajeme my "Amerikansky Rusiny?"

Iz meži sich četyrech Vostočnych Obrjadov my "Amerikansky Rusiny" prisluchajeme do "Grečeskoho Obrjada."

XIII. Therefore, what do we mean when we say that we belong to the Greek Rite?

When we say that we belong to the Greek Rite, we mean that we outwardly honor God according to the custom or means of the old Greeks.

Taže čto rozumijeme my, koli kažeme to, že my prinadležime ko Grečeskomu Obrjadu?

Koli kažeme to, že my prinadležime ko Grečeskomu Obrjadu, my to rozumijeme, što my Boha vnišno takim zvyčajom abo sposobom počitajeme, jak to zrobili davny Greki.

XIV. Is there another name for the Greek Rite?

The Greek Rite is also known as the "Byzantine Rite", because Byzanc (Constantinople) used to be the capital of Greece, and also the chief Bishopric.

Ci majet i druhoje imja Grečeskij Obrjad?

Grečeskij Obrjad majet i druhoje imja; a to: "Bizantijskij Obrjad", poneže Bizanc (Konstantinohrad) byl holovnym horodom Grecii i misto-prebivanijem najvyššoho Episkopa.

XV. What language do we, "Rusins of America" use in our Greek Rite?

In our Greek Rite we, "Rusins of America," use the "Old Slavonic" language.

Jakij jazyk upotreblajeme my "Amerikansky Rusiny" vo našom Grečeskom Obrjad'i?

My, "Amerikansky Rusiny", vo našom Grečeskom Obrjad'i upotreblajeme "Staro-Slavjanskij" jazyk.

XVI. What is the reason that we, in our Greek Rite, use the Old Slavonic, and not the Greek language?

The reason that we use the Old Slavonic language in our Greek Rite is that our

great Apostles: Saints Cyril and Methodius, with the permission of the Roman Popes, in the ninth century, translated the books of the Greek Rite into the Old Slavonic language, and since then, this is the official language in all our holy services.

Čto jest' pričina, čto my, vo našom Grečeskom Obrjad'i, chosnujeme Staro-Slavjanskij, a ne Grečeskij jazyk?

Pričina, čto my, vo našom Grečeskom Obrjad'i, chosnujeme Staro-Slavjanskij, a ne Grečeskij jazyk, jest' to, čto naši veliki Apostoly: Svjatyj Kūrill i Methodij, so dozvolenijem Rimskich Papov, vo devjatom stoletii, pereveli Grečeskoho Obrjada knihi na Staro-Slavjanskij jazyk, i ot toho časa sej jest' urjadovyj jazyk vo vsich našich svjatyh otpravach.

XVII. Usually by what name does the Holy See call our Greek or Byzantine Rite Catholics of the Old Slavonic language?

Catholics of our Greek or Byzantine Rite of the Old Slavonic language are called by the Holy See usually: "Greek-Ruthenians."

Zvyčajno jakim imenem zovet Svjatyj Prestol nas, Grečeskoho abo Bizantijskoho Obrjada i Staro-Slavjanskoho jazyka Katholikov?

Nas Grečeskoho abo Bizantijskoho Obrjada i Staro-Slavjanskoho jazyka Katholikov Svjatyj Prestol zovet zvyčajno: "Ruthenskoho-Rus'koho Obrjada Katholikami."

XVIII. Are any other languages used in the Greek Rite?

Yes. The "Melchita" Greek Catholics use the "Arabic" language; the "Rumanian" Greek Catholics use the "Rumanian" language, and the "Hungarian" Greek Catholics use the "Hungarian" language.

"A Diagram of the Chief Eastern Rites of the Catholic Church"

(See inside Cover Page.)

Ci suť jesče i druhi jazyki vo Grečeskom Obrjad'i?

Suť. "Melchity" Greko-Katholiki chosnujut: "Arabskij" jazyk; "Rumunski" Greko-Katholiki chosnujut: "Rumunskij" jazyk, a "Magyarski" Greko-Katholiki chosnujut: "Magyarskij" jazyk.

"Diagrammu holovnych Vostočnych Obrjadov Katholičeskoj Cerkvi"

(Vižd' na vnutrennoj storoni "Cover"-a.)



Part One
THE CREED

Perva čast'.
VIRA.

LESSON 1

LEKCIJA 1.

The Purpose of Man's Existence

Cil' žizni čelovika.

1. Who made us?

God made us.

Kto sotvoril nas?

Nas Boh sotvoril.

2. Who is God?

God is the Supreme Being, who made all things.

Kto jest' Boh?

Boh jest' najvyššoje susčestvo, kto sotvoril vsi d'ila.

3. Why did God make us?

God made us to show forth His goodness and to share with us His everlasting happiness in heaven.

Čomu sotvoril Boh nas?

Boh nas sotvoril, čtoby proukazati javno Svoju dobrotu, i čtoby učastvovatisja so nami vo Jeho vičnom blaženstvi na nebi.

4. What must we do to gain the happiness of heaven?

To gain the happiness of heaven we must know, love, and serve God in this world.

Čto majeme my robiti, čtoby dostati nebesnoje blaženstvo?

Čtoby dostati nebesnoje blaženstvo, my majeme poznati, ľubiti i sluŹiti Bohu vo sem sviťi.

5. From whom do we learn to know, love, and serve God?

We learn to know, love, and serve God from Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who teaches us through the Catholic Church.

Ot koho naućimesja my poznati, ľubiti i sluŹiti Bohu?

My naućimesja poznati, ľubiti i sluŹiti Bohu ot Isusa Christa, Syna Boha, kto ućit nas ěerez Katholićesku Cerkov.

6. Where do we find the chief truths taught by Jesus Christ through the Catholic Church?

We find the chief truths taught by Jesus Christ through the Catholic Church in the Apostles' or Nicean-Constantinople Creeds.

Hde najdeme my holovny pravdy, na jaki ućit nas Isus Christos ěerez Katholićesku Cerkov?

My najdeme holovny pravdy, na jaki ućit nas Christos ěerez Katholićesku Cerkov vo Apostolskom, abo vo Nikejsko-Konstantinopolskom Simvoli-viry.

7. Say the Nicean-Constantinople Creed.

The Symbol of Faith

1.-I believe in one God, Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible. 2.-And in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. Light of light, true God of true God; begotten, not made; con-substantial with the Father, by Whom all things were made. 3.-Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from Heaven and was incarnate of the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary, and was made man. 4.-He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered, and was buried. 5.-And the third day He arose again, according to the Scriptures. 6.-And ascended into heaven; and He sitteth at the right hand of the Father. 7.-He shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead; and His kingdom shall have no end. 8.-And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who together with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who spoke by the Prophets. 9. - In one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. 10.-I confess one baptism for the remission of sins. 11.-I expect the resurrection of the dead. 12.-And the life of the age to come. Amen.

Skaži Nikejsko-Konstantinopolskij Simbol-viry!

Ispovidanije viry:

1. - Viruju v jedinaho Boha, Otca vsederžite-l'a, tvorca neba i zemli, vidimych že vsich i nevidimych. 2. - I v jedinaho Hospoda Isusa, Christa, Syna Božija jedinorodnaho, ot Otca roždennaho prežde vsich vik. Svita ot svita, Boha istinna ot Boha istinna, roždenna, ne sotvorenná, jedinosusčna Otcu, imže vsja byša. 3. - Nas d'ila čelovik, i našeho radi spasenija, sšedšaho s nebes, i voplotivšaho-sja ot Ducha svjata, i Marii D'ivy, i vočelovičšasja. 4. - Raspjataho že za ny pri Pontijštim Pilati, stradavšaho i pohrebena. 5. I voskressšaho v treťij deň po pisanijem. 6. I vozšedšaho na nebesa, i sid'asčaho odesnuju Otca. 7. - I paki hrjadusčaho so slavoju suditi živym i mertvym, jehože cars-tviju ne budet konca. 8. - I vo Ducha Svjatoho, Hospoda životvorjasčaho, iže ot Otca i Syna ischoďasčaho. Iže s Otcem i so Synom spoklaňajema, i soslavima, hlaholavšaho Proroki. 9. - V jedinu, svjatuju, sobornuju i Apostolskuju Cerkov. 10. - Ispoviduju jedino kresčeniye v ostavlenije hri-chov. 11. - Čaju voskreseniye mertvych. 12. - I žizni budusčaho vika. Amin.



10. What do we mean when we say that God is all-knowing?

When we say that God is all-knowing we mean that He knows all things, past, present, and future, even our most secret thoughts, words, and actions.

Čto rozumijeme my, koli kažeme, čto Boh jest vsevidusčij?

Koli my kažeme, čto Boh jest vsevidusčij, my rozumijeme, čto On znajet vsi d'ila: minuvšosť, teperijšnosť, i budučnost; daže naši najtajniji dumki, slova i d'ila.

11. What do we mean when we say that God is all-present?

When we say that God is all-present we mean that He is everywhere.

Čto rozumijeme my koli kažeme, čto Boh povsjudu prisutnyj jest?

Koli my kažeme, čto Boh povsjudu prisutnyj jest; my rozumijeme, čto On jest na vsjakom misťi.

12. Does God see us?

God sees us and watches over us with loving care.

Ci Boh vidit nas?

Boh vidit nas i sokotit na nas so ľubjasčim staranijem.

13. What do we mean when we say that God is almighty?

When we say that God is almighty we mean that He can do all things.

LESSON 4

LEKCIJA 4.

Creation and the Angels

Sotvorenije i Anhely

- 17. What do we mean when we say that God is the Creator of heaven and earth?**

When we say that God is the Creator of heaven and earth we mean that He made all things from nothing.

Čto rozumijeme my, koli kažeme, čto Boh jest' sotvoritel' neba i zemli?

Koli my kažeme, čto Boh jest' sotvoritel' neba i zemli, my rozumijeme, čto On zrobit vsjakoje d'ilo iz ničoho.

- 18. Which are the chief creatures of God?**

The chief creatures of God are angels and men.

Kotory suť holovny sotvorenija Boha?

Holovny sotvorenija Boha suť: anhely i lude.

- 19. What are angels?**

Angels are created spirits, without bodies.

Čto suť anhely?

Anhely suť sotvorennny duchi, bez t'el.

- 20. Did all the angels remain faithful to God?**

Not all the angels remained faithful to God; some of them sinned.

Ci vsi anhely ostali virnymi ko Bohu?

Ne vsi anhely ostali virnymi ko Bohu; ñi-kotory iz nich sohrišili.

LESSON 5
LEKCIJA 5.

The Creation and the Fall of Man
Sotvorenije i padenije čelovika.

24. What is man?

Man is a creature composed of body and soul, and made to the image and likeness of God.

Čto jest' čelovik?

Čelovik jest' iz tila i iz duši sostavlennoje, i na obraz i podobije Boha sozdannoje sotvorenije.

25. Who were the first man and woman?

The first man and woman were Adam and Eve.

Kto byl pervyj muž i pervá žena?

Pervyj muž i pervá žena byli: Adam i Jeva.

26. What commandment did God give Adam and Eve?

God gave Adam and Eve the commandment not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree that grew in the Garden of Paradise.

Jakij rozkaz dal Boh Adamovi i Jevi?

Boh dal Adamovi i Jevi rozkaz ne jisti iz istoho dereva, jakoje roslo vo zahorod'i raja.

27. Did Adam and Eva obey the commandment of God?

Adam and Eve did not obey the commandment of God, but ate of the forbidden fruit.

Jač zovetsja sije otsustvije blahodati?

Sije otsustvije blahodati zovetsja: "Pervorodnyj hrich."

31. Was any human person ever preserved from original sin?

The Blessed Virgin Mary was preserved from original sin, and this privilege is called her Immaculate Conception.

Ci byla dakotora čelovičeska osoba predochranenna ot pervorodnoho hricha?

Presvjataja D'iva Maria byla predochranenna ot pervorodnoho hricha, i sije osvobožděnije jej zovetsja: "Neporočnoje Začatije."



LESSON 6

LEKCIJA 6.

Actual Sin

D'ijstviteľnyj hrich.

32. Is original sin the only kind of sin?

Original sin is not the only kind of sin; there is another kind, called actual sin, which we ourselves commit.

Ci pervorodnyj hrich jest' jedinstvennyj rod hricha?

Ne pervorodnyj hrich jest' jedinstvennyj rod hricha; jest' i druhij rod, zvannyj: "d'ijstviteľnyj hrich", jakij my sami zrobime.

37. What three things are necessary to make a sin mortal?

To make a sin mortal these three things are necessary:

first, the evil thought, desire, word, action, or omission must be seriously wrong or considered seriously wrong;

second, the sinner must be mindful of the serious wrong;

third, the sinner must fully consent to it.

Kotory tri d'ila suť nužny, čtoby hrich byl smertel'nym?

Čtoby hrich byl smertel'nym, sij tri d'ila suť nužny:

pervyj raz, zlo pomyšlenije, želanije, slovo, d'ijstvovanije abo ostavlenije majet byti seriozno ošibočnoje, abo pomyšlennoje za ošibočnoho;

druhij raz, hrišnik majet byti vnimatel'nyj na serioznost' ošibočnosti;

treťij raz, hrišnik majet polno sohlašati-sja so tym.

38. What is venial sin?

Venial sin is a less serious offense against the law of God.

Čto jest' otpustitel'nyj hrich?

Otpustitel'nyj hrich jest' meňšoje perestuplenije zakona Boha.

39. How can a sin be venial?

A sin can be venial in two ways:

first, when the evil done is not seriously wrong;

second, when the evil done is seriously wrong, but the sinner sincerely believes it is only slightly wrong, or does not give full consent to it.

Jak budet hrich otpustitel'nym?

Hrich budet otpustitel'nym dvojakim sposobom:

pervyj raz, koli zloje d'ilo ne jest seriozno ošibočnoje;

druhij raz, koli zloje d'ilo jest seriozno ošibočnoje, no hrišnik iskrenno dumajet, čto to jest tokmo mala ošibočnosť, abo ne podajet svoje polnoje sohlasije na to.



LESSON 7

LEKCIJA 7.

The Incarnation

Voplosčenie.

"I believe . . . in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, born of the Father before all ages. Light of light, true God of true God; begotten, not made; consubstantial with the Father, by Whom all things were made. Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven and was made man."

“Viruju....I v Jedinaho Hospoda Isusa Christa Syna Božija, Jedinorodnaho iže ot Otea roždennaho prežde vsich vik, Svita ot svita, Boha istinna ot Boha istinna. Roždenna ne sotvorena, Jedinosusčna Otcu, imže vsja byša. Nas d'ila čelovik, i našeho radi spasenija, sšedšaho s nebes, i voplovitvšahosja ot Ducha Svjata i Marii D'ivy, i vočelovičšasja....”

40. Did God abandon man after Adam fell into sin?

God did not abandon man after Adam fell into sin, but promised to send into the world a Saviour to free man from his sins and to reopen to him the gates of heaven.

Ci ostavil Boh čelovika po upadeniju Adama do hricha?

Boh čelovika po upadeniju Adama do hricha ne ostavil, no poobisčal zaslati vo svit Spasiteľa, čtoby osvoboditi čelovika ot jeho hrichov i utvoriti jemu dveri neba.

41. Who is the Saviour of all men?

The Saviour of all men is Jesus Christ.

Kto jest Spasiteľ vsich ľudej?

Spasiteľ vsich ľudej jest: Isus Christos.

42. What is the chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ?

The chief teaching of the Catholic Church about Jesus Christ is that He is God made man.

Čto jest' holovnoje učenije Katholičeskoj Cerkvi o Isusi Christ'i?

Holovnoje učenije Katholičeskoj Cerkvi o Isusi Christ'i jest', čto On jest' Boh, kotoryj stalsja čelovikom.

43. Is Jesus Christ more than one Person?

No, Jesus Christ is only one Person; and that Person is the second Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Ci suť vo Isusi Christ'i bolše Osoby?

Ňit. Vo Isusi Christ'i jest' tokmo jedna Osoba; i toťa Osoba jest' druha Osoba Presvjatoj Trojci.

44. How many natures has Jesus Christ?

Jesus Christ has two natures: the nature of God and the nature of man.

Kolko natury mal Isus Christos?

Isus Christos mal dva natury: naturu Boha i naturu čelovika.

45. When was Christ born?

Christ was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Christmas Day, in Bethlehem, more than nineteen hundred years ago.

Koli rodilsja Christos?

Christos rodilsja ot Presvjatoj D'ivy Marii dňa Roždestva, vo Viflejemi, bolše jak tysjač devjaťsto rokami tomu nazad.



LESSON 8

LEKCIJA 8.

The Redemption

Otkuplenije.

"I believe . . . in one Lord Jesus Christ . . . He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered and was buried. And the third day He arose again, according to the scriptures. And ascended into heaven; and He sitteth at the right hand of the Father and He shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead; and His Kingdom shall have no end."

"Viruju.....I v Jedinaho Hospoda Isusa Christa.... Raspjataho že za ny pri Pontijskim Pilati, i stradavša i pohrebenna, i voskressaho v tretij den po pisanjem. I vozsedšaho na nebesa i sid'asčaho odesnuju Otca i paki hrjadusčaho so slavoju suditi živym i mertvym, Jehože Carstviju ne budet konca."

46. What is meant by the Redemption?

By the Redemption is meant that Jesus Christ offered His sufferings and death to God in satisfaction for the sins of men.

Čto značit Otkuplenije?

Otkuplenije značit, čto Isus Christos, predstavil Svoi stradaniya i smert' Bohu, vo udovletvorenije za hrichi l'udej.

47. What do we learn from the sufferings and death of Christ?

From the sufferings and death of Christ we learn God's love for man and the evil of sin.

Čto naučimesja my iz stradanij, a iz smerti Christa?

Iz stradanij, a iz smerti Christa my naučimesja: ljubov Boha ko luďam i lukavstvo hriča.

48. What do we mean when we say in the Apostles' Creed that Christ descended into hell?

When we say that Christ descended into hell we mean that, after He died, the soul of Christ descended into a place or state of rest, called limbo, where the souls of the just were waiting for Him.

Čto my rozumijeme, koli vo Apostolskom Simvol'i-viry kažeme: "Christos snišol vo ad?"

Koli my kažeme: "Christos snišol vo ad," my dumajeme na to, čto po Jeho smerti duša Christa snišla vo misto, abo sostojanije pokoja, jakoje zovetsja: "Limbus" (pred-dveri je ada), hde duši pravednikov čakali na Neho.

49. When did Christ rise from the dead?

Christ rose from the dead, glorious and immortal, on Easter Sunday, the third day after His death.

Koli voskres Christos iz mertyvych?

Christos iz mertyvych voskres slavno i bezsmertno, vo Ned'il'u Paschi, trefij deň po Svojej smerti.

50. When did Christ ascend into heaven?

Christ ascended, body and soul, into heaven on Ascension Day, forty days after His Resurrection.

Koli voznessja na nebo Christos?

Christovo řilo i duřa vozneslisja na nebo vo deň Voznesenija, na řetyredesjatyj deň po Svojemu Voskreseniju.

51. What do we mean when we say that Christ sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty?

When we say that Christ sits at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty, we mean that Our Lord as God is equal to the Father, and that as man He shares above all the saints in the glory of His Father and exercises for all eternity the supreme authority of a king over all creatures.

Čto rozumijeme my, koli kařeme, ře Christos sidit odesnuju Boha Otca vsemohuřćaho?

Koli my kařeme, řto Christos sidit odesnuju Boha Otca vsemohuřćaho, my rozumijeme, řto nař Hospod' jako Boh jest' jednaki-
m so Otcem; i řto jako řelovik On vlad'ijet nad vsimi svjatymi slavoju Svojeho Otca, i uprařňajet na cilu viřnosť najvyssju carjsku vlast' nad vsimi sotvorenijami.

52. What do we mean when we say that Christ will come again with glory to judge the living and the dead?

When we say that Christ will come again with glory to judge the living and the dead, we mean that on the last day Our Lord will come to pronounce a sentence of eternal reward or of eternal punishment on every one who has ever lived in this world.

Čto rozumijeme my, koli kažeme, čto Christos nanovo hrjadet so slavoju suditi živym i mertvym?

Koli my kažeme, čto Christos nanovo hrjadet suditi živym i mertvym, my rozumijeme, čto na pos'idnyj deň naš Hospod' prijdet vyholositi rišenje vičnoho vozna-hraždenija, abo vičnoho karanja, jedino-každomu, kotoryj žil vo sem svi'ti.



LESSON 9

LEKCIJA 9.

The Holy Ghost and Grace

Duch Svjatyj i Blahodat'.

"I believe . . . And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, Who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, Who together with the Father and the Son is adored and glorified, Who spoke by the prophets.

“Viruju...I v Ducha Svjataho, Hospoda životvorjasčaho, iže ot Otca i Syna izcho-
d'asčaho, iže s Otcem i s Synom spoklaň-
jema i soslavima, hlaholavša Proroki.”

53. Who is the Holy Ghost?

The Holy Ghost is God and the third Per-
son of the Blessed Trinity.

Kto jest Duch Svjatyj?

Duch Svjatyj jest Boh i treťa Osoba Pre-
svjatoj Trojci.

**54. What does the Holy Ghost do for the
salvation of mankind?**

The Holy Ghost sanctifies souls through
the gift of grace.

**Čto robit Duch Svjatyj za spasenije čelovi-
čestva?**

Duch Svjatyj za spasenije čelovičestva os-
vjasčajet duši čerez dar blahodati.

55. How many kinds of grace are there?

There are two kinds of grace: sanctifying
grace and actual grace.

Koľko rodov majet blahodať?

Blahodať majet dvoch rodov: osvjatiteľnu
blaľodať i d'ijstviteľnu-pomahateľnu bla-
hodať.

**56. What are the chief effects of sanctifying
grace?**

The chief effects of sanctifying grace
are:

first, it makes us holy and pleasing to
God;

second, it makes us adopted children
God;

third, it makes us temples of the Holy
Ghost;

fourth, it gives us the right to heaven.

**Kotory suť holovny nasľidstvija osvjatitel'-
noj blahodati?**

Holovny nasľidstvija osvjatitel'noj blaho-
dati suť:

pervyj raz, robit nas svjatymi i prijat-
nymi Bohu;

druhij raz, robit nas priemym synom
Boha — usinovľajet nas;

treťij raz, robit nas chramom Ducha
Svjataho;

četvertyj raz, podajet nam pravo na nebo.

57. What is actual grace?

Actual grace is a supernatural help of
God which enlightens our mind and
strengthens our will to do good and to
avoid evil.

Čto jest d'ijstviteľna blahodať?

D'ijstviteľna blahodať jest vysšenaturaľna
pomosť Boha, kotora prosvitit naš rozum
i ukripiť našu voľu zrobiti dobroho i oboj-
ti zloho.

58. What are the principal ways of obtaining grace?

The principal ways of obtaining grace
are prayer and the sacraments, especial-
ly, the Holy Eucharist.

Kotory suť holovny dorohi na polučenija blahodati?

Holovny dorohi na polučenija blahodati suť: molitva i Tajny, a izrjadni: Najsvjaťijša Eucharistija.



LESSON 10

LEKCIJA 10.

The Virtues and gifts of the Holy Ghost

Blahodati i Dary Ducha Svjataho.

- 59. What are the chief supernatural powers that are bestowed on our souls with sanctifying grace?**

The chief supernatural powers that are bestowed on our souls with sanctifying grace are the three theological virtues and the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost.

Kotory suť holovny vysšenatural'ny sily, jaki dajutsja dušam našim so osvjasčajusčeju blahodatijeju?

Holovny vysšenatural'ny sily, jaki dajutsja dušam našim so osvjasčajusčeju blahodatijeju suť: tri božestvenny dobrod'iteli (česnoty) i sim dary Ducha Svjataho.

60. What are the three theological virtues?

The three theological virtues are: faith, hope, and charity.

Kotory suť tri božestvenny dobroďitel'i?

Tri božestvenny dobroďitel'i suť: vira, na-
dežda i ľubov.

61. What is faith?

Faith is the virtue by which we firmly believe all the truths God has revealed, on the word of God revealing them.

Čto jest' vira?

Vira jest' dobroďitel', so kotoľoľu my tvr-
do virujeme vsi pravdy Bohom otkryty,
pro slovo Boha otkryjusčii toty.

62. What is hope?

Hope is the virtue by which we firmly trust that God will give us eternal hap-
piness and the means to obtain it.

Čto jest' naďija?

Naďija jest' dobroďitel', so kotoľoľu my
tverdo dovirjajeme, čto Boh, podast' nam
vičnoje blaženstvo i sredstva polučiti to.

63. What is charity?

Charity is the virtue by which we love
God above all things for His own sake,
and our neighbor as ourselves for the
love of God.

Čto jest Ľubov?

Ľubov jest dobrodĽitelĽ, so kotoruju my Ľubime Boha nadvysše vsimi dĽilami, pro samoho sebe, a bližňoho našoho, jako samych sebe, pro Ľubov Boha.

64. Which are the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost?

The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and fear of the Lord.

Kotory suť sim dary Ducha Svjataho?

Sim dary Ducha Svjataho suť: premudrosť, rozum, sovit (rada), kriposť, znanije, blahočestije (pobožnosť) i strach Hospodeň.



LESSON 11

LEKCIJA 11.

The Catholic Church

Katholičeska Cerkov.

"I believe . . . in One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church."

"Viruju. . . V Jedinu, Svjatuju, Sobornuju, i Apostolskuju Cerkov. . ."

65. What is the Church?

The Church is the congregation of all baptized persons united in professing the same true faith, in receiving the same sacraments under the Holy Father, the Pope.

Čto jest' Cerkov?

Cerkov jest' sobranije vsich pokresčennych osob, kotory sojediňatsja vo samoj toj istinnoj viri, vo priyatiji samych tych Tajn, pod vlastiju Svjašišoho Otea: Papy.

66. Why did Jesus Christ found the Church?

Jesus Christ founded the Church to bring all men to eternal salvation.

Čomu osnoval Isus Christos Cerkov?

Isus Christos osnoval Cerkov, čtoby privoditi vsich ludej vo vičnoje spasenije.

67. To whom did Christ give the power to teach, to sanctify, and to rule the members of His Church?

Christ gave the power to teach, to sanctify, and to rule the members of His Church to the apostles, the first bishops of the Church.

Komu dal Christos vlast' učiti, osvjatiti i upravľati udov Jeho Cerkvi?

Christos dal vlast' učiti, osvjatiti i upravľati udov Jeho Cerkvi apostolam, peršim Episkopam Cerkvi.

68. Who are the successors of the Apostles?

The successors of the Apostles are the Bishops of the Church.

Kotory suť nasľidniki Apostolov?

Nasľidniki apostolov suť Episkopy Cerkvi.

69. Did Christ give special power in His Church to any one of the apostles?

Christ gave special power in His Church to Saint Peter by making him the head of the apostles and the chief teacher and ruler of the entire Church.

Ci dal Christos osobennu vlast' vo Jeho Cerkvi dakotoromu iz meži apostolov?

Christos dal osobennu vlast' vo Jeho Cerkvi Svjatomu Petru so postanovlenijem jeho za holovu apostolov i za holovnoho učiteľa i upravitel'a ciloj Cerkvi.

70. Who is the successor of Saint Peter?

The successor of Saint Peter is the Holy Father, the Bishop of Rome.

Kto jest' naslidnikom Sv. Petra?

Naslidnikom Sv. Petra jest' Svjatišij Otec, Papa Rimskij.

71. Who helps the bishops in the care of souls?

The priests, especially parish priests, help the bishops in the care of souls.

Kto pomahajet Episkopam vo popečenii o dušach?

Episkopam vo popečenii o dušach pomahajut svjasčenniki, holovnižje: dušpastyrji.



LESSON 12

LEKCIJA 12.

The Marks and Attributes of the Church

Znaki i Svojstva Cerkvi.

- 72. Which is the one true Church established by Christ?**

The one true Church established by Christ is the Catholic Church.

Kotora jest' jedina istinna Cerkov osnovanna Christom?

Jedina istinna Cerkov osnovanna Christom jest': Katholičeska Cerkov.

- 73. How do we know that the Catholic Church is the one true Church established by Christ?**

We know that the Catholic Church is the one true Church established by Christ because it alone has the marks of the true Church.

Jak my znajeme, čto Katholičeska Cerkov jest' jedina istinna Cerkov osnovanna Christom?

My znajeme, čto Katholičeska Cerkov jest' jedina istinna Cerkov osnovanna Christom, poneže jedinstvenno ona majet znaki istinnoj Cerkvi.

- 74. What are the chief marks of the Church?**

The chief marks of the Church are four: It is one, holy, catholic or universal, and apostolic.

Kotory suť holovny znaki Cerkvi?

Holovny znaki Cerkvi suť četyri; Ona jest: jedina, svjata, katholičeska (sobornaja) i apostolska.

75. Are all obligated to belong to the Catholic Church in order to be saved?

All are obliged to belong to the Catholic Church in order to be saved.

Ci suť obovjazanny vsi prisluchati ko Katholičeskoj Cerkvi, čto by byli spasenny?

Obovjazanny suť vsi prisluchati ko Katholičeskoj Cerkvi, čto by byli spasenny.



LESSON 13

LEKCIJA 13.

**The Communion of Saints
and Forgiveness of Sins**

Soobsčeniye Svjatykh i otpusčeniye hrichov.

"I believe in . . . the communion of saints,
the forgiveness of sins . . ."

"Viruju . . . vo soobsčeniye Svjatykh, i vo
ostavleniye hrichov . . ."

76. What is meant by "the communion of saints" in the Apostles' Creed?

By "the communion of saints" in the Apostles' Creed is meant the union of the

faithful on earth, the blessed in heaven, and the souls in purgatory, with Christ as their head.

Čto značit "soobsčeniye svjatykh" vo Apostolskom Simvoľi?

"Soobsčeniye svjatykh" vo Apostolskom Simvoľi značit sojedeneniye virnikov na zemľi, blažennyykh na nebi i duš vo čistilišči, so Christom jako ich Holovoju.

77. What is meant in the Apostles' Creed by "the forgiveness of sins"?

By "the forgiveness of sins" in the Apostles' Creed is meant that God has given to the Church, through Jesus Christ, the power to forgive sins.

Čto značit vo Apostolskom Simvoľi: "ostavleniye hrichov?"

"Ostavleniye hrichov" značit vo Apostolskom Simvoľi, čto Boh podal Cerkvi, čerez Isusa Christa, vlast' otpusčati hrichi.



LESSON 14

LEKCIJA 14.

The Resurrection and life Everlasting

Voskreseniye i život vičnyj.

"I believe in . . . the resurrection of the body, and life everlasting. Amen."

"Čaju voskreseniye mertvych i žizni buduščaho vika. Amiin."

78. What is meant by "the resurrection of the body?"

By "the resurrection of the body" is meant that at the end of the world the bodies of all men will rise from the earth and be united again to their souls, nevermore to be separated.

Čto značit voskresenije tila?

Voskresenije tila značit, čto na konci svita tilesa vsich ludej vstanut iz zeml'i i sojediňajutsja nanovo so svoimi dušami, a potomu nikoli na razlučatsja.

79. Has the body of any human person ever been raised from the dead and taken into heaven?

By special privilege of her Assumption, the body of the Blessed Virgin Mary, preserved from corruption, was raised from the dead and taken into heaven.

Ci bylo tilo dajakoj čelovičeskoj osoby voskresennoje iz mertvych i ponesennoje do neba?

Iz special'noj privilegii "Uspenija," tilo Presvjatoj D'ivy Marii sochranennoje bylo ot tlinija i voskresennoje iz mertvych i ponesennoje do neba.

80. What is the judgment called which will be passed on all men immediately after the general resurrection?

The judgment which will be passed on all men immediately after the general resurrection is called the general judgment.

Jak zovetsja sud, jakij otbudetsja so každyd čelovikom i sejčas po obščemu voskreseniju?

Sud, jakij otbudetsja so každyĭ čelovikom i sejčas po obsčomu voskreseniju, zovetsja: vseobsčim sudom.

- 81. What is the judgment called which will be passed on each one of us immediately after death?**

The judgment which will be passed on each one of us immediately after death is called the particular judgment.

Jak zovetsja sud, jakij majeme perenesti vsi my sejčas po smerti?

Sud, jakij majeme perenesti vsi my sejčas po smerti, zovetsja: dočasnym sudom.

- 82. What are the rewards or punishments appointed for men after the particular judgment?**

The rewards or punishments appointed for men after the particular judgment are: heaven, purgatory, or hell.

Čto suť voznahoroždenija abo kary opredilenny pro čelovika po dočasnomu sudu?

Voznahoroždenija abo karanija opredilenny pro čelovika po dočasnomu sudu suť: nebo, čistilisče-mytarstvo, abo peklo.

- 83. What is meant by the word "Amen," with which we end the Creeds?**

By the Word "Amen," with which we end the Creeds is meant "So it is," or "So be it."

Čto značit slovo "Amiň," so jakim my zaključajeme Simvoly-viry?

Slovo "Amiň," so jakim my zaključajeme Simvoly-viry, značit: "To tak jest," abo "Tak majet byti."

Part Two Druha část.
COMMANDMENTS Z A P O V I D I .

LESSON 15

LEKCIJA 15.

The Two Great Commandments

Dva veliki zapovidi.

- 84. Besides believing what God has revealed what else must we do to be saved?**

Besides believing what God has revealed, we must keep His law.

Okreme viry, ktoru Boh otkryl, čo majeme jesče my robiti, žeby byti spasennym?

Okreme viry, ktoru Boh otkryl nam, my majeme poderžati Jeho zakony.

- 85. Which are the two great commandments that contain the whole law of God?**

The two great commandments that contain the whole law of God are:

first, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind, and with thy whole strength;

second, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Kotory suť dva veliki zapovidi, jaki vo sebi soderžajut cilyj zakon Boha?

Dva veliki zapovidi, jaki vo sebi soderžajut cilyj zakon Boha, suť:

**peršij raz, vozľubi Hospoda Boha tvoje-
ho vsim serdcem tvoim i vseju dušeju
tvojeju i vseju mysleju tvojeju i vseju
kripostiju tvojeju;**

**druhij raz, vozľubi bližňaho tvojeho, ja-
ko samoho sebe.**

86. What must we do to love God, our neighbor, and ourselves?

To love God, our neighbor, and ourselves we must keep the commandments of God and of the Church.

Čto majeme my robiti, žeby ľubiti Boha, našoho bližňoho i samych sebe?

Žeby ľubiti Boha, našoho bližňoho i samych sebe, my majeme poderžati zapovidi Boha i Cerkvi.

87. Which are the commandments of God?

The commandments of God are these ten:

1. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember thou keep holy the Lord's day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
7. Thou shalt not steal.

8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

Kotory suť zapovidi Boha?

Zapovidi Boha suť sii desjať:

1. Ja jesm Hospod' Boh tvoj; da ne budut tebi bozi okreme Mene.
2. Ne prizyvaj imja Hospoda Boha tvojeho nadaremno.
3. Pamjataj, abys' osvjatil deň Hospoda.
4. Čti otca i mater' tvoju.
5. Ne ubij.
6. Ne čužolož.
7. Ne ukradi.
8. Ne buď svidkom falšivym protiv bližňaho tvojeho.
9. Ne požadaj ženy bližňaho tvojeho.
10. Ne požadaj žadnoj vesči bližňaho tvojeho.



LESSON 16

LEKCIJA 16.

The First Commandment of God

Perša zapovid' Boha.

88. What is the first commandment of God?

The first commandment of God is: I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.

Čto jest' perša zapovid' Boha?

Perša zapovid' Boha jest': Ja jesm Hospod' Boh tvoj, da ne budut tebi bozi inii okreme Mene.

89. What are we commanded by the first commandment?

By the first commandment we are commanded to offer to God alone the supreme worship that is due Him.

Čto nam rozkažet perša zapovid'?

Perša zapovid' rozkažet nam jedinstvenno Bohu prinositi najvyššoje poklonenije, ja-koje Jemu podobajet.

90. How do we worship God?

We worship God by acts of faith, hope, and charity, and by adoring Him and praying to Him.

Jak poklonimesja my Bohu?

My poklonimesja Bohu so aktami viry, nadeždy i ľubvi, so adoracijeju i so mole-nijem Jeho.

91. How does a Greek Catholic sin against faith?

A Greek Catholic sins against faith by not believing what God has revealed and by taking part in non-Catholic wor-ship.

Jak hrišit Greko Katholik protiv viry?

Greko Katholik hrišit protiv viry so bez-virstvijem toho, čto Boh skazal i so učas-tijem vo ne-katholičeskich bohosluženijach.

92. What are the sins against hope?

The sins against hope are presumption and despair.

Kotory suť hrichi protiv nad'ii?

Hrichi protiv nad'ii suť: nadmirnoje upovanije i otčajanije.

93. What are the chief sins against charity?

The chief sins against charity are hatred of God and of our neighbors, sloth, envy, and scandal.

Kotory suť holovny hrichi protiv ľubvi?

Holovny hrichi protiv ľubvi suť: nenavist' Boha i našeho bližňoho, ľinivstvo, zavid'nije i soblazň.



LESSON 17

LEKCIJA 17.

Honoring the Saints, Relics, and Images

Počítanije Svjatych, Mosčej i Obrazov.

94. Does the first commandment forbid us to honor the saints in heaven?

The first commandment does not forbid us to honor the saints in heaven, provided we do not give them the honor that belongs to God.

Ci zapretit nam perša zapovid' čestovati svjatych vo nebi?

Perša zapovid' ne zapretit nam čestovati svjatych vo nebi, bo s tym my ne dajeme im takojе počítanije, jakojе prisluchajet tokmo Bohu.

95. When we pray to the saints what do we ask them to do?

When we pray to the saints we ask them to offer their prayers to God for us.

Koli my molimesja ko svjatym, čto prosime my ot nich?

Koli my molimesja ko svjatym, my prosime ot nich, čtoby prinesli svoi molitvy Bohu za nas.

96. Do we pray to the crucifix or to the images and relics of the saints?

We do not pray to the crucifix or to the images and relics of the saints, but to the persons they represent.

Ci my molimesja raspjatiju abo svjatym i mosčam svjatyh?

My ne molimesja raspjatiju abo obrazam i mosčam svjatyh, tokmo osobam, kotorych oni reprezentujut.



LESSON 18

LEKCIJA 18.

The Second and Third Commandments of God

Druha i tret'a zapovid' Boha.

97. What is the second commandment of God?

The second commandment of God is: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Kotora jest' druha zapovid' Boha?

Druha zapovid' Boha jest': Ne prizyvaj imja Hospoda Boha tvojeho nadaremno.

98. What are we commanded by the second commandment?

By the second commandment we are commanded always to speak with reverence of God, of the saints, and of holy things.

Čto nam rozkažet druha zapovid'?

Druha zapovid' rozkažet nam vsehda hovoriti so počestiju o Bozi, o svjatyh i o svjatyh d'ilach.

99. What is meant by taking God's name in vain?

By taking God's name in vain is meant that the name of God or the holy name of Jesus Christ is used without reverence.

Čto značit prizyvati imja Hospodne nadaremno?

Prizyvati imja Hospodne nadaremno značit, čto imja Boha abo svjatoje imja Isusa Christa chosnujetsja bez počesti.

100. What is cursing?

Cursing is the calling down of some evil on a person, place, or thing.

Čto jest' proklinanije?

Proklinanije jest' prizvanije dajakoho zloho na osobu, na misto, abo na d'ilo.

101. What is the third commandment of God?

The third commandment of God is: Remember thou keep holy the Lord's day.

Kotora jest' treťa zapovid' Boha?

Treťa zapovid' Boha jest': Pamjataj, abys' osvjalil deň Hospoda.

102. What are we commanded by the third commandment?

By the third commandment we are commanded to worship God in a special manner on Sunday, the Lord's day.

Čto rozkažet nam treťa zapovid'?

Treťa zapovid' rozkažet nam poklonitisja Bohu special'nym obrazom vo Ned'il'u, vo deň Hospoda.

103. How does the Church command us to worship God on Sunday?

The Church commands us to worship God on Sunday by assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Jak rozkažet Cerkov nam poklonitisja Bohu vo Ned'il'u?

Cerkov rozkažet nam poklonitisja Bohu vo Ned'il'u, čtoby my sod'ijstvovali vo Svjatoj žertvy Liturgii.

104. What is forbidden by the third commandment of God?

By the third commandment of God all unnecessary servile work on Sunday is forbidden.

Čto zakažet treťa zapovid' Boha?

Treťa zapovid' Boha zakažet vsi nepotrebný rabski roboty vo Ned'il'u.

105. What is servile work?

Servile work is that which requires labor of body rather than of mind.

Čto jest' rabska robota?

Rabska robota jest' tota, jaka požadajet bol'su robotu ťila, jak uma.



LESSON 19

LEKCIJA 19.

**The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Commandments
of God**

Četverta, pjata, i šesta zapovid' Boha.

106. What is the fourth commandment of God?

The fourth commandment of God is: Honor thy father and thy mother.

Kotora jest' četverta zapovid' Boha?

Četverta zapovid' Boha jest': Čti otca i mat'er' tvoju.

107. What are we commanded by the fourth commandment?

By the fourth commandment we are commanded to respect and love our parents, to obey them in all that is not sinful, and to help them when they are in need.

Čto rozkažet nam četverta zapovid'?

Četverta zapovid' rozkažet nam, čtoby čestovati i ľubiti našich roditelej; čtoby povernovatisja im vo vsich, jaki ne suť hrišny; i čtoby pomahati im, koli oni to potrebujuť.

108. What does the fourth commandment forbid?

The fourth commandment forbids disrespect, unkindness, and disobedience to our parents and lawful superiors.

Čto zakažet četrta zapovid'?

Četrta zapovid' zakažet neuvazeņije, ne-lubeznost' i neposlušnost' ko našim rodi-teľam i ko zakonnym nastojatel'am.

109. What is the fifth commandment of God?

The fifth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not kill.

Kotora jest' pjata zapovid' Boha?

Pjata zapovid' Boha jest': Ne ubij.

110. What are we commanded by the fifth commandment?

By the fifth commandment we are commanded to take proper care of our own spiritual and bodily well-being and that of our neighbor.

Čto rozkažet nam pjata zapovid' Boha?

Pjata zapovid' rozkažet nam, čtoby točno postaralisja o svojem vlastnom duševnom i filesnom blahobytii i samo tak i o našoho bližňoho.

111. What does the fifth commandment forbid?

The fifth commandment forbids murder and suicide, and also fighting, anger, hatred, revenge, drunkenness, and bad example.

Čto zakažet pjata zapovid'?

Pjata zapovid' zakažet ubijstvo, samoubijstvo, takže: bitku, hňiv, nenavist', mešť, pjanstvo i nedobryj prikľad.

112. What is the sixth commandment of God?

The sixth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Kotora jest' šesta zapovid' Boha?

Šesta zapovid' Boha jest': Ne čužolož.

113. What are we commanded by the sixth commandment?

By the sixth commandment we are commanded to be pure and modest in our outward behavior.

Čto rozkažet nam šesta zapovid'?

Šesta zapovid' rozkažet nam byti čistomu i skromnomu vo našom vňišnom povedenii.

114. What does the sixth commandment forbid?

The sixth commandment forbids all impurity and immodesty in words, looks, and actions, whether alone or with others.

Čto zakažet šesta zapovid'?

Šesta zapovid' zakažet vsjaki nečisty i bezstydney slovesa, smotrenija i d'ila, ci jedinŝvenno, ci so druhimi.



LESSON 20
LEKCIJA 20.

**The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth
Commandments of God**

Sedma, os'ma, devjata i desjata zapovid' Boha.

115. What is the seventh commandment of God?

The seventh commandment of God is:
Thou shalt not steal.

Kotora jest' sedma zapovid' Boha?

Sedma zapovid' Boha jest': Ne ukradi.

116. What are we commanded by the seventh commandment?

By the seventh commandment we are commanded to respect what belongs to others.

Čto rozkažet nam sedma zapovid' Boha?

Sedma zapovid' Boha rozkažet nam počita-ti, čto prisluchajet ko druhim.

117. What does the seventh commandment forbid?

The seventh commandment forbids all dishonesty, such as stealing, cheating, unjust keeping of what belongs to others, unjust damage to the property of others.

Čto zakažet sedma zapovid'?

Sedma zapovid' zakažet vsjaku nečesnosť; sjak: jak kradež, obmanyvanije, nespravedlivoje otbiranije čto prisluchajet ko druhim, nespravedlivu škodu vo majetku druhich.

118. Are we obliged to restore to the owner stolen goods, or their value?

We are obliged to restore to the owner stolen goods, or their value, whenever we are able.

Ci my jesme obovjazanny vozvratiti vlastiteľovi ukraždenny d'ila, abo tych cinu?

My dolžny jes'me vozvratiti vlastiteľovi ukraždenny d'ila, abo tych cinu, koli liše možeme.

119. What is the eighth commandment of God?

The eighth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Kotora jest' os'ma zapovid' Boha?

Os'ma zapovid' Boha jest': Ne buď svidkom falšivym protiv bližňoho tvojeho.

120. What are we commanded by the eighth commandment?

By the eighth commandment we are commanded to speak the truth in all things.

Čto rozkažet nam os'ma zapovid'?

Os'ma zapovid' rozkažet nam hovoriti pravdu vo vsich d'ilach.

121. What does the eighth commandment forbid?

The eighth commandment forbids lies, and harming the name of another.

Čto zakažet os'ma zapovid'?

Os'ma zapovid' zakažet: loži, i škoditi imeni druhomu.

122. What is the ninth commandment of God?

The ninth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

Kotora jest' devjata zapovid' Boha?

Devjata zapovid' Boha jest': Ne požadaj ženy bližňoho tvojeho.

123. What are we commanded by the ninth commandment?

By the ninth commandment we are commanded to be pure in thought and in desire.

Čto rozkažet nam devjata zapovid'?

Devjata zapovid' rozkažet nam, čtoby byti čistomu vo mysl'i i želanii.

124. What is forbidden by the ninth commandment?

The ninth commandment forbids all thoughts and desires contrary to chastity.

Čto zakažet devjata zapovid'?

Devjata zapovid' zakažet vsi mysl'i i želanija protivny čistoty.

125. What is the tenth commandment of God?

The tenth commandment of God is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

Kotora jest' desjata zapovid' Boha?

Desjata zapovid' Boha jest': Ne požadaj žadnoj vesči bližňoho tvojeho.

126. What does the tenth commandment forbid?

The tenth commandment forbids all desire to take or to keep unjustly what belongs to others, and also forbids envy at their success.

Čto zakazujet desjata zapovid'?

Desjata zapovid' zakazujet vsi želanija vzjati abo trimati nezakonno, čto prislucha-
jet ko druhim, i takožde zakažet zavid'iti
ich uspicam.



LESSON 21

LEKCIJA 21.

The Commandments of the Church;

ZAPOVIDI CERKVI.

The First and Second Commandments

Perša i druha zapovid'.

127. Which are the chief commandments, or laws, of the Church?

The chief commandments, or laws, of the Church are these six:

1. To assist at Mass on all Sundays and holydays of obligation.
2. To fast and to abstain on the days appointed.
3. To confess our sins at least once a year.
4. To receive Holy Communion during the Easter time.
5. To contribute to the support of the Church.

6. To observe the laws of the Church concerning marriage.

Kotory suť holovny zakony Cerkvi?

Holovny zakony Cerkvi suť sii šisť:

1. Prisutstvovati vo Liturgii vo vsich Ned'ilach i objazatel'nych Prazdnikach.
2. Postiti i vozderžatisja vo vyznačen'nych časach.
3. Vyspovidatisja čerez rok najmeňše raz.
4. Pričasčatisja čerez čas Paschal'nyj.
5. Platiti na vozderžanije Cerkvi.
6. Poderžati zakony Cerkvi, jaki na supružestvo otnošajutsja.

128. What sin does the Greek Catholic commit who through his own fault misses Mass on a Sunday or holyday of obligation?

A Greek Catholic who through his own fault misses Mass on a Sunday or holyday of obligation commits a mortal sin.

Jakij hrich zrobit Greko Katholik, kotoryj iz svojej viny ostavit Liturgiju vo Ned'il'u abo na objazatel'nyj Prazdnik?

Greko Katholik, kotoryj iz svojej viny ostavit Liturgiju vo Ned'il'u abo na objazatel'nyj Prazdnik, smertel'nyj hrich zrobit.

129. Which are the Holydays of obligation?

The Greater Holydays of obligation are:

(Immovable Feasts)

1. Nativity of our Lord. (Christmas).
2. Circumcision of our Lord. St. Basil.
3. Manifestation of our Lord (Epiphany).

4. Presentation of our Lord in the temple.
5. Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.
6. Saints Peter and Paul.
7. Transfiguration of our Lord.
8. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.
9. Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.
10. Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
11. Protection of the Blessed Virgin.
12. Christ the King. (Last Sunday in October).
13. Presentation in the Temple of the Blessed Virgin.
14. Holy Father Nicholas.

(Movable Feasts)

15. Palm Sunday.
16. Good Friday.
17. Easter Sunday.
18. Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ.
19. Pentecost Sunday.
20. Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Third Friday after Pentecost. Only in parishes where the Sacred Heart Society is in existence.)

The lesser Holydays of obligation are:

(Immovable Feasts)

1. Second day of Christmas.
2. Third day of Christmas.
3. Three Holy Bishops.
4. Saint George Great Martyr.
5. Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
6. Glorious Prophet Elias.
7. Beheading of St. John the Baptist.

8. Saint Michael the Archangel.

(Movable Feasts)

9. Second day of Easter.

10. Third day of Easter.

11. Second day of Pentecost.

Kotory suť boľši-litijny i meňši-nelitijny prazdniki?

Boľši — Litijny prazdniki suť:

(Nedvižimy Svjata)

1. Roždestvo Isusa Christa.
2. Obrizanije Hospodne. Sv. Vasilija.
3. Bohojavlenije Hospodne.
4. Stritenije Hospodne.
5. Blahovisčenije Bohorodicy D'ivy.
6. Sv. Apostolov Petra i Pavla.
7. Preobraženije Hospodne.
8. Uspenije Bohorodicy D'ivy.
9. Roždestvo Bohorodicy D'ivy.
10. Vozdviženije čestnoho Kresta.
11. Pokrov Bohorodicy D'ivy.
12. Ned'ila Christa Carja. — (Posľidňa Ned'ila Oktobra.)
13. Vchod vo Chram Bohorodicy D'ivy.
14. Svjatitel'a Otca Nikolaja.

(Dvižimy Svjata)

15. Kvitna Ned'ila.
16. Velika Pjatnica.
17. Ned'ila Paschi.
18. Voznesenije Hospodne.
19. Ned'ila Pjatdesjatnicy.
20. Najsvjaťijšoho Serdca. (Trefa Pjatnica po Rusad'ľu. No toľko tam, hde jest' Obsčestvo Najsv. Serdca Isusa.)

Menši — ne Litijny prazdniki suť:

(Nedvižimy Svjata)

1. Druhij deň Roždestva Hospoda. So-
bor Bohorodicy D'ivy.
2. Treťij Deň Roždestva Hospoda. Per-
vomučenika Stefana.
3. Trech Svjatitelej.
4. Velikomučenika Georgia.
5. Roždestvo Joanna Krestitel'a.
6. Proroka Ilii Thesviťanina.
7. Usiknovenije Hlavy Joanna Kres-
titel'a.
8. Sv. Michaela.

(Dvižimy Svjata)

9. Druhij deň Paschi.
10. Tretyj deň Paschi.
11. Druhij deň Rusad'la.

130. What else does the Church oblige us to do on holydays of obligation?

The Church obliges us to abstain from servile work on holydays of obligation, just as on Sundays, as far as we are able.

**Na čto obovjazujet jesče Cerkov nas vo ob-
jazatel'nych Prazdnikach?**

Cerkov obovjazujet nas vo objazatel'nych Prazdnikach ot vozderžanija rabskoj ro-
boty, samo tak, jak vo Ned'ľach, na skoľ-
ko my na to sposobny.

131. What is a fast day?

A fast day is a day on which only one full meal is allowed.

Čto jest' postnyj deň?

Postnyj deň jest' deň, koli tokmo raz do-
zvoľajetsja nasytitisja.

132. What is a day of abstinence?

A day of abstinence is a day on which we are not allowed the use of meat.

Čto jest' deň vozderžanija?

Deň vozderžanija jest' deň, koli nam ne dovolajetsja mjaso jisti.

133. Who are obliged to observe the abstinence days of the Church?

All baptized persons seven years of age or over are obliged to observe the abstinence days of the Church.

Kto jest' obovjazannyj poderžat' dni vozderžanija Cerkvi?

Vsi pokresčenny osoby ot sim rokov vysše obovjazanny suť poderžati dni vozderžanija Cerkvi.



LESSON 22

LEKCIJA 22.

**The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth
Commandments of the Church**

Treća, četverta, pjata i šesta zapovid' Cerkvi.

134. What is meant by the commandment to confess our sins at least once a year?

By the commandment to confess our sins at least once a year is meant that we are strictly obliged to make a good confession within the year, if we have a mortal sin to confess.

Čto značit zapovid', čto vyspovidati naši hrichi najmeňše raz čerez rok?

Čto vyspovidati naši hrichi najmeňše raz čerez rok, značit, že my jesme stroho dolžny dobrou spovid' zrobiti pod rokom, jesli my majeme smertel'nyj hrich vyspovidatisja.

- 135. What sins does a Greek Catholic commit who neglects to receive Holy Communion worthily during the Easter time?**

A Greek Catholic who neglects to receive Holy Communion worthily during the Easter commits a mortal sin.

Jakij hrich zrobit Greko Katholik, kotoryj zanedbajet Pričasčatisja dostojno tečenijem Paschal'noho časa?

Greko Katholik, kotoryj zanedbajet Pričasčatisja dostojno tečenijem Paschal'noho časa, zrobit smertel'nyj hrich.

- 136. What is meant by the commandment to contribute to the support of the Church?**

By the commandment to contribute to the support of the Church is meant that each of us must help to pay expenses of the Church.

Čto značit zapovid', čto platiti na vozderžanije Cerkvi?

Zapovid', čto platiti na vozderžanije Cerkvi značit, že každyj iz meži nas obovjazannyj jest' platiti vydatki Cerkvi.

137. What is the ordinary law of the Church to be observed at the wedding of a Greek Catholic?

The ordinary law of the Church to be observed at the wedding of a Greek Catholic is this: A Greek Catholic can contract a true marriage only in the presence of an authorized priest and two witnesses.

Čto jest' porjadočnyj zakon Cerkvi dl'a zaključenija supružestva Greko Katholika?

Porjadočnyj zakon Cerkvi dl'a zaključenija supružestva Greko Katholika jest': Greko Katholik važnoje supružestvo možet zaključiti tokmo vo prisutstvii upolnomočennoho svjasčennika i dvoch svid'itelej.



Part Three
THE SACRAMENTS AND PRAYER

Treťa časť.
TAJNY I MOLITVA.

LESSON 23
LEKCIJA 23.

The Sacraments
Tajny.

138. What is a sacrament?

A sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

Čto jest' Tajna?

Tajna jest' vnišnyj znak osnovannyj Christom podati blahodat'.

139. How many sacraments are there?

There are seven sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

Koľko suť Tajny?

Sim Tajny suť: Kresćenije, Müropomazanie, Najsvjaťijša Eucharistija, Pokajanie, Jeleopomazanie, Svjasćenstvo (Svjaty Činy) i Supružestvo.

140. Do the sacraments give sanctifying grace?

The sacraments do give sanctifying grace.

Ci podajut Tajny osvjatitel'nu blahodať?

Tajny podajut osvjatitel'nu blahodať.

141. Does each of the sacraments also give a special grace?

Each of the sacraments also give a special grace, called sacramental grace.

Ci podajut vsi Tajny i osobitnu blahodať?

Vsi Tajny podajut i osobitnu blahodať, jaka zovetsja "tainstvennoju blahodatijeju".

142. Do the sacraments always give grace?

The sacraments always give grace if we receive them with the right dispositions.

Ci podajut Tajny vsehda blahodať?

Tajny vsehda podajut blahodať, jesli my prijmeme ti so dobrym namirenijem.

143. Why are Baptism and Penance called sacraments of the dead?

Baptism and Penance are called sacraments of the dead because their chief purpose is to give the supernatural life of sanctifying grace to souls spiritually dead through sin.

Čomu zovutsja Kresčenie i Pokajanie Tajnami mertvych?

Kresčenie i Pokajanie zovutsja Tajnami mertvych, poneže ich holovna cil' jesť podati vysšenatural'nyj život dušam, duševno umertvym, čerez nich.

144. Why are Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony called sacraments of the living?

Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony are called sacraments of the living because their chief purpose is to give more grace to souls already spiritually alive through sanctifying grace.

Čomu zovutsja Müropomazanije, Najsvjaťijša Eucharistia, Jeleopomazanije, Svjasčerstvo (Svjaty činy) i Supružestvo Tajnami živych?

Müropomazanije, Najsvjaťijša Eucharistia, Jeleopomazanije, Svjasčerstvo (Svjaty činy) i Supružestvo zovutsja Tajnami živych, poneže ich holovna ciľ jest' podati boľše milosti dušam uže duševno živym čerez osvjatiteľnu blahodať.

145. What sin does he commit who knowingly receives a sacrament of the living in mortal sin?

He who knowingly receives a sacrament of the living in mortal sin commits a mortal sin of sacrilege.

Jakij hrich zrobit tot, kotorvj svidomo prijmet Tajny vo sostojanii smertel'noho hricha?

Tot, kotoryj svidomo prijmet Tajny vo sostojanii smertel'noho hricha, zrobit smertel'nyj hrich svjatotatstva.

146. Why can Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders be received only once?

Baptism, Confirmation, and Holy Orders can be received only once because they imprint on the soul a spiritual mark, called a character, which lasts forever.

Čomu možno prijati Kresčenje, Müropomazanje i Svjaty Činy tokmo raz?

Kresčenje, Müropomazanje i Svjaty Činy možno prijati tokmo raz, poneže toty udarjat na dušu duševnyj znak, jakij zovetsja: "pečatiyeju" i ostanet na viki.



LESSON 24

LEKCIJA 24.

Baptism

Kresčenje.

147. What is Baptism?

Baptism is the sacrament that gives our souls the new life of sanctifying grace by which we became children of God and heirs of heaven.

Čto jest Kresčenje?

Kresčenje jest Tajna, jaka podajet našim dušam novyj život osvjetitel'noj blahodati, so kotoriju my stanemesja d'i'tmi Boha i nasl'idnikami neba.

148. What sins does Baptism take away?

Baptism takes away original sin; and also actual sin and all the punishment due to them.

Jaki hrichi izmyjet Kresčenije?

Kresčenije izmyjet pervorodnyj hrich; i takže d'ijstviteľny hrichi i kary za nich.

149. Who can administer Baptism?

The priest is the usual minister of Baptism, but, if there is danger that some one will die without Baptism, any one else may and should baptize.

Kto mozet vyslužit Kresčenije?

Svjasčennik jest rjadnyj vyslužitel' Kresčenija, no, jesli jest opasnost', čto dakto mozet umerti bez Kresčenija, nibud' kto mozet i majet krestiti.

150. How would you give Baptism?

I would give Baptism by pouring ordinary water on the forehead of the person to be baptized, saying while pouring it: "Thou, servant of God, art baptized (give name) in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Amen.

Jak by ty vyslužil Kresčenije?

Ja by vyslužil Kresčenije so nalivanijem porjadočnoj vody na čelo osoby, kotora majet byti kresčenna, skazavše, koli ona nalivajetsja: 'Kresčajetsjsa rab Božij (abo) raba Boža (imja-rek) vo imja Otca i Syna i Svjataho Ducha. Amiin.'

LESSON 25

LEKCIJA 25.

Confirmation

Müropomazaniye.

151. What is Confirmation?

Confirmation is the sacrament through which the Holy Ghost comes to us in a special way to enable us to profess our faith as strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Čto jest Müropomazaniye?

Müropomazaniye jest Tajna, čerez ktoru Duch Svjatyj prijdet do nas mimorjadnoju dorchoju dati nam silu ispovidati našu viru tvrdo i soveršiti za Christianov i vojakov Isusa Christa.

152. Who is the usual minister of Confirmation?

The bishop is the usual minister of Confirmation, but among Greek Catholics the extraordinary minister is the priest, who also, however, must use chrism or myrrh blessed by the bishop.

Kto jest rjadnyj vyslužitel' Müropomazaniya?

Episkop jest rjadnyj vyslužitel' Müropomazaniya, no u Greko Katholikov mimorjadnyj vyslužitel' jest i svjasčennik; odnakož dolžnosť jeho jest upotrebl'ati müro Episkopom osvjasčeennoje.

153. When is Confirmation administered to Greek Catholics?

To Greek Catholics Confirmation is administered usually right after baptism; to Roman Catholics, however, at adolescence.

Koli vyslužajetsja Müropomazanije osobam Greko Katholikam?

Osobam Greko Katholikam vyslužajetsja Müropomazanije zvyčajno sejčas po Kresčeniju; osobam že Rimo Katholikam tokmo vo doroslych vikach.



LESSON 26

LEKCIJA 26.

The Holy Eucharist

Najsvjaťijša Eucharistija.

154. What is the Holy Eucharist?

The Holy Eucharist is a sacrament, the supreme gift of Our Saviour Jesus Christ, which contains His body and blood, soul and divinity, under the appearances of bread and wine, to be offered up in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass and to be received in Holy Communion.

Čto jest' Najsvjaťijša Eucharistija?

Najsvjaťijša Eucharistija jest' Tajna, najvyššij dar našoho Spasitel'a Isusa Christa, kotora d'ijstno i voistinno soderžit vo sebi

Jeho tělo i krev, dušu i Božestvo, pod vidami chleba i vina, jako přineset se vo svjatoj žertvi Liturgii i přijmetsja vo svjatoj Přičastii.

155. When did Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?

Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, the night before He died.

Koli osnoval Christos Najsvjatější Eucharistiju?

Najsvjatější Eucharistiju Christos osnoval na poslední Večeři, vo noci před smrtí Svojeju.

156. What happened when Our Lord said: "This is My body . . . this is My blood"?

When Our Lord said, "This is My body," the bread was changed into His body; and when He said, "This is My blood," the wine was changed into His blood.

Čto stalosja, koli náš Hospod' skazal: "Sije jest' tělo Moje . . . Sija jest' krev Moja"?

Koli náš Hospod' skazal: "Sije jest' tělo Moje," chleba přeměnil se na Jeho tělo; i koli On skazal: "Sija jest' krev Moja," vino přeměnilo se vo Jeho krev.

157. Did anything of the bread and wine remain after their substance had been changed into Our Lord's body and blood?

After the substance of the bread and wine had been changed into Our Lord's body and blood, there remained only the appearances of bread and wine.

Ci pozostanet dačo iz chľiba i vina po peremineniju ich susčestv na ťilo i krov našoho Hospoda?

Po peremineniju susčestv chľiba i vina na ťilo i krov našoho Hospoda, pozostanut tokmo vidy chľiba i vina.

158. What do we mean by the appearances of bread and wine?

By the appearances of bread and wine we mean their color, taste, weight, shape.

Čto rozumijeme my pod vidami chľiba i vina?

Pod vidami chľiba i vina my rozumijeme: farbu, vkus, vahu, formu.

159. When did Christ give His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood?

Christ gave His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood when He made the apostles priests at the Last Supper by saying to them: "Do this in remembrance of Me."

Koli dal Christos Svoim svjasčennikam silu pereminiti chľib i vino na Jeho ťilo i krov?

Christos dal Svoim svjasčennikam silu pereminiti chľib i vino na Jeho ťilo i krov, koli On postavil apostolov za svjasčennikov, na posľidňoj Večerji, skazavše im: "Sije tvorite vo Moje vospominaniye."



LESSON 27

LEKCIJA 27.

The Sacrifice of the Mass

žertva Liturgii.

160. What is the Mass?

The Mass is the sacrifice of the New Law in which Christ, through the ministry of the priest, offers Himself to God in an unbloody manner under the appearances of bread and wine.

Čto jest Liturgia?

Liturgija jest žertvoprinošenje Novoho Zavita, vo kotoroj Christos, čerez službu svjasčennika, prineset Samoho Sebe Bohu bezkrovnym obrazom pod znakami chľiba i vina.

161. Is the Mass the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the cross?

The Mass is the same sacrifice as the sacrifice of the cross.

Jest Liturgia sama tota žertva, jak žertva kresta?

Liturgia jest sama tota žertva, jak žertva kresta.

162. Is there any difference between the sacrifice of the cross and the Sacrifice of the Mass?

The manner in which the sacrifice is offered is different: On the cross Christ really shed His blood and was really slain, while in the Mass there is no real shedding of blood nor real death.

**Ci jest' dajaka razluka meždu žertvoju kre-
sta i žertvoju Liturgii?**

Vo obrazi, vo jakom žertva proukažetsja, jest' razluka: Na kresťi Christos d'ijstno vy-
l'al Svoju krov i byl d'ijstno umertvym, no
vo Liturgii ne vyľajetsja d'ijstno krov, ani
d'ijstno ne umret.



LESSON 28

LEKCIJA 28.

The Communion

Svjatoje Pričastije.

163. What is Holy Communion?

Holy Communion is the receiving of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.

Čto jest' Svjatoje Pričastije?

Svjatoje Pričastije jest' priňatije Isusa Christa vo Tajňi Najsvjaťijšoj Eucharistii.

164. What is necessary to receive Holy Communion worthily?

To receive Holy Communion worthily it is necessary to be free from mortal sin and to be fasting from midnight.

Čto jest' nužnoje, čtoby dostojno priňati Svjatoje Pričastije?

Čtoby dostojno priňati Svjatoje Pričastije, nužno jest' ne imiti smertel'nyj hrich i treba postiti ot polnoči.

- 165. Does he who knowingly receives Holy Communion in mortal sin receive the body and blood of Christ and His graces?**

He who knowingly receives Holy Communion in mortal sin receives the body and blood of Christ, but he does not receive His graces and commits a grave sin of sacrilege.

Ci tot, kotoryj svidomo priňal Svjatoje Pričastije vo sostojanii smertel'noho hricha, priimet ťilo i krov Christa i Jeho blahodati?

Tot, kotoryj svidomo priňal Svjatoje Pričastije vo sostojanii smertel'noho hricha, priimal ťilo i krov Christa, no on ne dostal Jeho blahodati i zrobil velikij hrich svjatoststva.

- 166. What does it mean to fast from midnight?**

To fast from midnight means to take nothing by way of food or drink or medicine after midnight.

Čto značit postiti ot polnoči?

Postiti ot polnoči značit: ne prijati ničoho do sebe jadenijem, pitijem abo likom po polnoči.

- 167. How should we prepare ourselves for Holy Communion?**

We should prepare ourselves for Holy Communion by thinking of Our Divine Redeemer whom we are about to receive, and by making fervent acts of faith, hope, love, and contrition.

Jak majeme my preduhotovitisja ko Svjatomu Pričastiju?

My majeme sebe preduhotoviti ko Svjatomu Pričastiju so dumanijem na našoho Ot-

kupiteľa, koho my chočeme priňať, i zro-
biti horjasči akty viry, nadeždy, ľubvi i ras-
kajanja.

168. What should we do after Holy Communion?

After Holy Communion we should spend some time adoring Our Lord, thanking Him, renewing our promises of love and of obedience to Him, and asking Him for blessings for ourselves and others.

Čto majeme my zrobiti po Svjatomu Pričastiju?

Po Svjatomu Pričastiju my majeme za istyj čas poklonitisja našomu Hospodu; poďakovati Jemu; vozobnoviti naši obisčanja ľubvi i poslušnosti ko Nemu; i prositi ot Neho blahoslovenija na samych sebe i na druhich.

169. Why is it well to receive Holy Communion often, even daily ?

It is well to receive Holy Communion often, even daily, because this close union with Jesus Christ is the greatest aid to a holy life.

Čomu jest' dobri priňať Svjatoj Pričastije často, daže každydenno?

Zato jest' dobri priňať Svjatoje Pričastije často, daže každydenno, poneže sije tisnoje sojedenenje so Isusom Christom jest' najbolša pomoč na svjatyj život.



LESSON 29
LEKCIJA 29.

Penance
Pokajanije.

170. What is the sacrament of Penance?

The sacrament of Penance is the sacrament by which sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.

Čto jest Tajna Pokajanija?

Tajna Pokajanija jest Tajna, vo ktoroj hrichi zroblenny po Kresčeniju otpusčajutsja.

171. What must we do to receive the sacrament of Penance worthily?

To receive the sacrament of Penance worthily, we must:

first, examine our conscience;

second, be sorry for our sins;

third, have the firm purpose of not sinning again;

fourth, confess our sins to the priest;

fifth, be willing to perform the penance the priest gives us.

Čto majeme my zrobiti, čtoby dostojno prijati Tajnu Pokajanija?

Čtoby dostojno prijati Tajnu Pokajanija my majeme:

peršij raz, ispytovati našu sovišt';

druhij raz, požalovati za naši hrichi;

**treťij raz, imiti tvrdoje obisćanije boľ-
še raz ne hriřiti;**

**ćetvertyj raz, vyspovidati naři hrići
svjasćenniku;**

**pjatyj raz, byti ochotnomu otkonćiti po-
kutu, jaku svjasćennik dajet nam.**

172. What is an examination of conscience?

An examination of conscience is a sincere effort to call to mind all the sins we have committed since our last worthy confession.

Ćto jest' ispyt sovisti?

Ispyt sovisti jest' serioznoje staranije vo pamjat' priklikati vsi hrići, jaki my zro-
bili ot nařoj posľidnoj dostojnoj spovid'i.

**173. What should we do before our examina-
tion of conscience?**

Before our examination of conscience we should ask God's help to know our sins and to confess them with sincere sorrow.

**Ćto majeme my zrobiti pered nařim ispyto-
vanijem sovisti?**

Pered nařim ispytovanijem sovisti my ma-
jeme prositi pomosć Boha, ćtoby poznati
naři hrići i vyspovidati toty so iskrennym
žaľom.

**174. How can we make a good examination
of conscience?**

We can make a good examination of conscience by calling to memory the commandments of God and of the Church,

and the particular duties of our state of life, and by asking ourselves how we may have sinned with regard to them.

Jak možeme my zrobiti dobryj ispyt sovisti?

My možeme zrobiti dobryj ispyt sovisti, čto prikličeme vo pamjať (popamjatajeme) na zapovidi Boha i Cerkvi i na partikularny dolžnosti našoho životo-položenija, i pozvidajemesja ot sebe: jak my sohrišili sozvorom tych.



LESSON 30

LEKCIJA 30.

Contrition

žal'.

175. What is contrition?

Contrition is sincere sorrow for having offended God, and hatred for the sins we have committed, with a firm purpose of sinning no more.

Čto jest' žal'?

Žal' jest' serioznoje raskajanije za obraženije Boha i nenavist' za nami zd'ilanny hri-chi, so tverdym postanovlenijem bol'sheraz ne sohrišiti.

176. Why should we have contrition for mortal sin?

We should have contrition for mortal sin because it is the greatest of all evils,

gravely offends God, keeps us out of heaven, and condemns us forever to hell.

Čomu treba nam žalovati za smertel'nyj hrich?

My majeme žalovati za smertel'nyj hrich, poneže to jest' najbol'shoje zlo; velikoje obraženije Boha, jakij vozderžit nas ot neba i osudit nas na viki do pekla.

177. Why should we have contrition for venial sin?

We should have contrition for venial sin because it is displeasing to God, merits temporal punishment, and may lead to mortal sin.

Čomu treba nam žalovati za otpustitel'nyj hrich?

My majeme žalovati za otpustitel'nyj hrich, poneže to jest' neprijatnyj Bohu, zaslužen'nyj na dočasny kary, i možet nas dovesti do smertel'noho hricha.

178. How many kinds of contrition are there?

There are two kinds of contrition: perfect contrition and imperfect contrition.

Koľko rodov majet žal'?

Žal' majet dvoch rodov: soveršennyj žal' i nesoveršennyj žal'.

179. When is our contrition perfect?

Our contrition is perfect when we are sorry for our sins because sin offends God, whom we love above all things for His own sake.

Koli jest' naš žal' soveršennyj?

Naš žal' jest' soveršennyj, koli my banujeme za naši hrichi, poneže hrich obrazit Boha, Koho my ľubime vysše vsich d'il pro samoho sebe.

180. When is our contrition imperfect?

Our contrition is imperfect when we are sorry for our sins because they are hateful in themselves or because we fear God's punishment.

Koli jest' naš žal' nesoveršennyj?

Naš žal' jest' nesoveršennyj, koli my banujeme naši hrichi, poneže toty suť nenavistny vo sebi, no poneže my bojimesja ot karanija Boha.

181. To receive the sacrament of Penance worthily, what kind of contrition is sufficient?

To receive the sacrament of Penance worthily, imperfect contrition is sufficient.

Dľa dostojnoho prijatija Tajny Pokajani-ja, kotoryj rod žal'a jest' dostatočnyj?

Dľa dostojnoho prijatija Tajny Pokajani-ja nesoveršennyj žal' jest' dostatočnyj.

182. What should we do if we commit a mortal sin?

If we commit a mortal sin, we should ask God's pardon and grace at once, make an act of perfect contrition, and go to confession as soon as we can.

Čto majeme my robiti, jesli my zrobili smertel'nyj hrich?

Jesli my zrobili smertel'nyj hrich, my majeme prositi otpusčenije ot Boha i blahodať jesče raz; zrobiti akt soveršennoho žaľa, i pojti na spovid', jak skoro liše možeme.

183. May we receive Holy Communion after committing a mortal sin, if we merely make an act of perfect contrition?

We may not receive Holy Communion after committing a mortal sin, if we merely make an act of perfect contrition; one who has sinned grievously must go to confession before receiving Holy Communion.

Ci možeme my prijati Svjatoje Pričastije po zd'ılaniju smertel'noho hricha, jesli my jedinstvenno zrobili akt soveršennoho žaľa?

My ne možeme prijati Svjatoje Pričastije po zd'ılaniju smertel'noho hricha, jesli my jedinstvenno zrobili akt soveršennoho žaľa; kto sohrišil ťažko, majet pojti na spovid' pered prijatijem Svjataho Pričastija.



LESSON 31

LEKCIJA 31.

Confession

Spovid'.

184. What is confession?

Confession is the telling of our sins to an authorized priest for the purpose of obtaining forgiveness.

Čto jest' spovid'?

Spovid' jest' vypovidženiye našich hrichov upolnomočennomu svjasčenniku, radi polučeniya otpusčeniye.

185. Is it necessary to confess every sin?

It is necessary to confess every mortal sin which has not yet been confessed and forgiven; it is not necessary to confess our venial sins, but it is better to do so.

Ci nužno vyspovidati každyj hrich?

Nužno vyspovidati každyj smertel'nyj hrich, jaki; jesče ne byl vyspovidannyj i zabyyšij; ne nužno vyspovidati naši otpustitel'ny hrichi, no to l'ipše zrobiti tak.

186. What are we to do if without our fault we forget to confess a mortal sin?

If without our fault we forget to confess a mortal sin, we may receive Holy Communion, because the sin is forgiven; but we must tell the sin in confession if it again comes to our mind.

Čto treba nam zrobiti, jesli bez našoj viny my zabyli vyspovidati smertel'nyj hrich? Jesli bez našoj viny my zabyli vyspovidati smertel'nyj hrich, my možeme prijati Svjatoje Pričastije, poneže hrich jest' otpusčennyj; no my majeme vypovisti hrich vo spovid'i, jesli to nanovo prijdete nam na hadku.

187. What must a person do who has knowingly concealed a mortal sin in confession?

A person who has knowingly concealed a mortal sin in confession must confess that he has made a bad confession, tell the sin he has concealed, mention the sacraments he has received since that time, and confess all the other mortal sins he has committed since his last confession.

Čto majet zrobiti osoba, kotora svidomo zataila smertel'nyj hrich vo spovid'i?

Osoba, kotora svidomo zataila smertel'nyj hrich vo spovid'i, majet vyspovidati, što ona zrobita ne dobru spovid'; skazati, što hrich byl zatajennyj; spominati kol'ko raz prijala Tajny ot toho času, i vyspovidati vsi pročii smertel'ny hrichi, jaki zrobita ot posl'idnoj dobroj spovidi.



LESSON 32

LEKCIJA 32.

How to Make a Good Confession

Jak zrobiti dobru spovid'?

- 188. Before entering the confessional, how should we prepare ourselves for a good confession?**

Before entering the confessional, we should prepare ourselves for a good confession by taking sufficient time not only to examine our conscience but, especially, to excite in our hearts sincere sorrow for our sins and a firm purpose not to commit them again.

Pered vstuplenijem do spovidatel'nici, jak majeme my sebe preduhotoviti na dobru spovid'?

Pered vstuplenijem do spovidatel'nici my majeme sebe preduhotoviti na dobru spovid' tak, čto voz'meme dostatočnyj čas ne tokmo radi ispyta našoj sovisti, no osobeno radi vozbuždenija vo serdcach našich iskrennoho žaľa za naši hrichi i tverdoho postanovlenija ne sohrišiti potomu.

- 189. How should we begin our confession?**

We should begin our confession in this manner: Entering the confessional, we kneel, and making the sign of the cross we say to the priest: "I, a sinner, confess to Almighty God, One in the Holy Trinity, to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of

God, to all saints, and to you, my father confessor, all my sins." and then we tell how long it has been since our last confession.

Jak treba načinati našu spovid'?

Nam treba načinati našu spovid' sjakim obrazom: Vstupivše do spovidatel'nici, my kl'akneme i perekrestimesja i skažeme svjasčenniku: "Ja hrišnyj čelovik ispovida-jusja Hospodu Bohu vsederžitel'u, v Trojci Svjaťij jedinomu, Prečistoj D'ivi Marii, Materi Božoj, i vsim svjatym, i tebi otče moj duchovnyj o vsich hrichach moich." I tohdy my skažeme, jak davno byla naša posľidňa spovid'.

190. After telling the time of our last confession, what do we confess?

After telling the time of our last confession, if we have committed any mortal sins since that time, we must confess them and also any that we may have forgotten in previous confessions, telling the nature and number of each; we may also confess any venial sins we wish to mention.

Po skazaniju časa našoj posľidnoj spovidi, čto my vyspovidajeme?

Po skazaniju časa našoj posľidnoj spovidi, jesli my zrobili dajaki smertel'ny hrichi ot toho času, my majeme vyspovidati toty, i takže jaki my zabyli vo poperednyh spovid'ach; skazavše naturu i čislo každoho;

my môžeme takôžde vyspovidati dajaki otpustiteľny hrichi, o jakich chočeme spominanje tvoriti.

191. What should we do if we cannot remember the exact number of our mortal sins?

If we cannot remember the exact number of our mortal sins, we should tell the number as nearly as possible, or say how often we have committed the sins in a day, a week, a month, or a year.

Čto treba nam zrobiti, jesli my nemožeme pamjatati na točnoje čislo našich smertel'nych hrichov?

Jesli my ne môžeme pamjatati na točnoje čislo našich smertel'nych hrichov, my majeme skazati čislo pribliziteľno vozmožnoje, abo kazati, jak často my zrobili hrich denno, tyždevno, misjačno, abo ročno.

192. What should we do when we have committed no mortal sin since our last confession?

When we have committed no mortal sin since our last confession, we should confess our venial sins or some sin told in a previous confession, for which we are again sorry, in order that the priest may give us absolution.

Čto majeme my činiti, koli my ne zrobili smertel'nyj hrich ot našoj posľidnoj spovidi?

Koli my ne zrobili smertel'nyj hrich ot našoj posľidnoj spovidi, my môžeme vyspo-

vidati otpustiteľny hrichi, abo dajaki hrichi skazanny vo popередnych spovid'ach, jaki my nanovo žalujeme, čtoby sjak svjasčennik moh nam dati razrišenje.

193. How should we end our confession?

We should end our confession by saying: "For these and all any other sins, which I remember, or cannot call to mind, I am heartily sorry that I have offended my God and angered Him against me. I am bitterly repentant and promise with the aid of God to better my life. For this I humbly beg of you, my father confessor, salutary penance and absolution." and then it is well to tell one or several of the sins which we have previously confessed and for which we are particularly sorry.

Jak treba nam dokončiti našu spovid'?

Nam dokončiti treba spovid' skazavše: "Za sija vsja, i za druhija svidomyja i nesvidomyja hrichi moja žaluju serdečno, čto ja dobrotlivaho Boha mojeho obrazil (a) i prohňival (a) na sebe; kajusja žalostno i obisčaju so pomosčiju Božijeju život moj poľipšati. Na sije že smirenno prošu, otče moj duchovnyj, spasiteľnuju pokutu i razrišenje." Tohdy dobri jesť jeden abo boľše hrichov uže iz pereže vyspovidannych skazati, i povisti: čomu my fi osobitno žalujeme.

194. What should we do after confessing our sins?

After confessing our sins, we should answer truthfully any question the priest asks, seek advice if we feel that we need any, listen carefully to the spiritual instruction and counsel of the priest, and accept the penance he gives us.

Čto majeme my robiti po vyspovidanii našich hrichov?

Po vyspovidanii našich hrichov, my majeme virno otvitovati na vsjaki voprosy, jaki svjasčennik zvidajet; prositi poradu, jesli my dumajeme, čto toty potrebujeme; vnimati ostopožno na duševnu instrukciju i sovit svjasčennika, i prijati nim nam podannu pokutu.

195. What should we do when the priest is giving us absolution?

When the priest is giving us absolution, we should say from our heart the act of contrition in a tone to be heard by him.

Čto treba nam zrobiti, koli svjasčennik podajet nam razrišeniye?

Koli svjasčennik podajet nam razrišeniye, my majeme skazati iz našoho serdca akt žaľa holosom ot neho čutym.

196. What should we do after leaving the confessional?

After leaving the confessional we should return thanks to God for the sacrament we have received, beg Our Lord to supply

for the imperfections of our confession, and promptly and devoutly perform our penance.

Čto treba nam zrobiti po ostavleniju spovidatel'nici?

Po ostavleniju spovidatel'nici my majeme otdati pođaku Bohu za Tajnu nami polučennu; prositi našoho Hospoda dopolniti nedostatki našoj spovidi, i sejčas, a po-božno otkončiti našu pokutu.



LESSON 33

LEKCIJA 33.

Temporal Punishment and Indulgences

Dočasna kara i Otpusty.

197. What is an indulgence?

An indulgence is the remission granted by the Church of the temporal punishment due to sins already forgiven.

Čto jest' Otpust?

Otpust jest' otpusćenije, dannoje Cerkovi-ju, ot dočasnych kar za hrichi uže otpus-čenny.

198. How many kinds of indulgences are there?

There are two kinds of indulgences, plenary and partial.

Koľko rodov suť Otpustov?

Dvi rodov suť Otpustov: polnyj i častnyj.

199. What is a plenary indulgence?

A plenary indulgence is the remission of all the temporal punishment due to our sins.

Čto jest' polnyj Otpust?

Polnyj Otpust jest' otpusčeniye vsich dočasnykh kar za naši hrichi.

200. What is a partial indulgence?

A partial indulgence is the remission of part of the temporal punishment due to our sins.

Jto jest' častnyj Otpust?

Častnyj Otpust jest' otpusčeniye iz časti dočasnykh kar za naši hrichi.

201. What must we do to gain an indulgence for ourselves?

To gain an indulgence for ourselves we must be in the state of grace, have at least a general intention of gaining the indulgence, and perform the works required.

Čto majeme my zrobiti, čtoby dostati Otpust pro sebe?

Čtoby dostati Otpust pro sebe, my majeme byti vo sostojanii blahodati; imiti choťaj vseobsčoje namirenije dostati Otpust, i ot-končiti d'ila požadanny.



LESSON 34

LEKCIJA 34.

Extreme Unction and Holy Orders

Jeleopomazanije i Svjasčenstvo.

202. What is Extreme Unction?

Extreme Unction is the sacrament which, gives health and strength to the soul and sometimes to the body when we are in danger of death.

Čto jest Jeleopomazanije?

Jeleopomazanije jest Tajna, vo ktoroj podajetsja zdravije i sila duši i dakoli filu, koli my jesme vo opasnosti smerti.

203. What is Holy Orders?

Holy Orders is the sacrament through which men become bishops, priests, and other ministers of the Church.

Čto jest Svjasčenstvo (Svjaty činy)?

Svjasčenstvo (Svjaty činy), jest Tajna, čerez ktoru mužčiny stanutsja episkopami, svjasčennikami i pročimi služitel'ami Cerkvi.



LESSON 35

LEKCIJA 35.

Matrimony Supružestvo.

204. What is the sacrament of Matrimony?

Matrimony is the sacrament by which a man and a woman bind themselves for life in a lawful marriage.

Čto jest Tajna Supružestva?

Supružestvo jest Tajna, so kateroju mužčina i žensčina svjažut samych sebe na život zakonnyh brakosočetanijem.



LESSON 36

LEKCIJA 36.

The Sacramentals Sakramentalii.

(Cerkovny blahoslovenija i osvjasčeniya.)

205. What are sacramentals?

Sacramentals are holy things or actions of which the Church makes use to obtain for us from God, spiritual and temporal favors.

Čto suť Sakramentalii?

Sakramentalii suť svjaty d'ila abo d'ijstvija, jaki upotreblajet Cerkov d'la polučeniya pro nas ot Boha, duševnyh i vsezemnyh pokrovitel'stv.

206. Which are the blessed objects of devotion most used by Greek Catholics?

The blessed objects of devotion most used by Greek Catholics are: holy water, candles, blessed bread, palms, crucifixes, images of Our Lord, of the Blessed Virgin, and of the saints, medals, rosaries, etc.

Kotory suť blahoslovenny vesči nabožnostej najľipše chosnovanny Greko Katholikami?

Blahoslovenny vesči nabožnostej najľipše chosnovanny Greko Katholikami suť: osvjasčenna voda, svički, osvjasčennyj chľib (prosfora), palmy, raspjatija, obrazy našo-ho Hospoda, Presvjatoj D'ivy, i svjatyh, medaly, pacerki, i proči.



LESSON 37

LEKCIJA 37.

Prayer

Molitva.

207. What is prayer?

Prayer is the lifting up of our minds and hearts to God.

Čto jest' molitva?

Molitva jest' podnesenije našich duš i serdec ko Bohu.

208. Why do we pray?

We pray:

first, to adore God, expressing to Him our love and loyalty;

second, to thank Him for His favors;
third, to obtain from Him the pardon
of our sins and the remission of their
punishment;

fourth, to ask for graces and blessings
for ourselves and others.

Čomu molimesja my?

My molimesja:

peršij raz, čtoby poklonitisja Bohu, výra-
žavše Jemu našu ľubov i virnosť;

druhij raz, čtoby poďakovati Jemu za
Jeho pokroviteľstva;

treťij raz, čtoby dostali ot Neho otpusče-
nije našich hrichov i uvolnenije ot ich
kar:

četvertyj raz, čtoby prositi za milosti i
blahoslovenija pro nas i druhich.

209. For whom should we pray?

We should pray especially for ourselves,
for our parents, relatives, friends and
enemies, for the souls in purgatory, for
the Pope, bishops, and priests of the
Church, and for the officials of our
country.

Za koho majeme my molitisja?

My majeme molitisja osobenno za samych
sebe, za roditelej našich, za rodakov, za to-
varišov i vorohov, za duš vo mytarstvi su-
ščich, za Papu, episkopov i svjasčennikov
Cerkvi, i za nastojatelej našoj deržavy.

**210. Why do we not always obtain what we
pray for?**

We do not always obtain what we pray
for, either because we have not prayed

properly or because God sees that what we are asking would not be for our good.

Čomu my nedostaneme vsehda, pro čto my molimesja?

My ne dostaneme vsehda pro čto my molimesja dakoli zato, poneže my ne molimesja točno; abo zato, poneže Boh vedit, že čto my prosime, ne budet na našoje dobro.

211. May we use our own words in praying to God?

We may use our own words in praying to God, and it is well to do so often.

Ci možeme my chosnovati naši vlastny slova vo umolenii Boha?

My možeme chosnovati naši vlastny slova vo umolenii Boha i to dobri tak zrobiti častijše.

212. How do we usually begin and end our prayers?

We usually begin and end our prayers with the sign of the cross.

Jak my načinajeme i dokončime zvyčajno naši molitvy?

My načinajeme i dokončime zvyčajno naši molitvy so znakom kresta (perekresčenjem).

213. Why do we make the sign of the cross?

We make the sign of the cross to express two important mysteries of the Christian religion, the Blessed Trinity and the Redemption.

Čomu zrobime my znak kresta?

My zrobime znak kresta, čtoby vyražati dvi važny tainstva Christijanskoj viry: Pre-svjatoj Trojci i Otkupljenija.

214. Why is the Our Father the best of all prayers?

The Our Father is the best of all prayers because it is the Lord's Prayer, taught us by Jesus Christ Himself.

Čomu jest "Otče naš" najl'ipša mezi vsimi molitvami?

"Otče naš" jest najl'ipša molitva mezi vsimi molitvami, poneže tota jest Molitva Hospoda, na ktoru nas naučil Sam Isus Christos.



APPENDIX I
DODATOK I

(This appendix may be found useful for the instruction of adult converts.)

(Sej dodatok poleznoje chosnovati pri instrukcii vyroslych konvertitov.)

Why I am a Greek Catholic
Čomu jesm ja Greko Katholik?

1. How does our reason point out the truth of the Greek Catholic religion?

Our reason points out the truth of the Greek Catholic religion by these principles:

first, there is a God;
second, the soul of man is immortal;
third, all men are obliged to practice religion;
fourth, the religion God has revealed through Christ is worthy of belief;
fifth, Christ established a Church which all are obliged to join;
sixth, the only true Church of Christ is the Catholic Church.

Jak ukažet naš rozum pravdivost' Greko Katholičeskoj religii?

Naš rozum ukažet pravdivost' Greko Katholičeskoj religii na osnovi sich principach:

peršij raz, čto jesť Boh;
druhiy raz, čto duša čelovika jesť bezsmertna;
treťij raz, čto vsi l'ude obovjazanny praktikovati viru;
četvertyj raz, čto vira Bohom čerez Christa otkrovenna jesť dostojna na doviriye;
pjatyj raz, čto Christos osnoval Cerkov, so kotoruju vsi dolžny suť sojeditisja;
šestyj raz, čto tokmo Cerkov Christa jesť istinna Katholičeska Cerkov.

II. How can we prove that there is a God?

We can prove that there is a God because this vast universe could not have come into existence, nor be so beautiful and orderly, except by the almighty

power and the wisdom of an eternal and intelligent Being.

Jak môžeme my dosvidčiti, čo jest' Boh?

My môžeme dosvidčiti, čo jest' Boh, pretože sija ohromna vselenosť ne mohla by prichoditi na egzistenciju-susčestvovanie, ani ne mohla by byti takuju prekrasnoju i porjadočnoju, jesli by ne byla vsemohusča sila i premudrosť vičného i rozumného susčestva.

III. How can we prove that the soul of man is immortal?

We can prove that the soul of man is immortal because man's acts of intelligence are spiritual; therefore, his soul must be a spiritual being, not dependent on matter, and hence not subject to decay or death.

Jak môžeme my dosvidčiti, čo duša čelovika jest' bezsmertna?

Čto duša čelovika jest' bezsmertna, my môžeme dosvidčiti, pretože d'ila rozuma čelovika suť duševny; taže jeho duša majet byti duševnoje susčestvo, kotoroje ne zavisit ot materii, i zato ne jest' podverženna razoreniju abo smerti.

IV. How can we prove that all men are obliged to practice religion?

We can prove that all men are obliged to practice religion because all men are entirely dependent on God, and therefore must honor Him and pray to Him.

Jak môžeme my dosvidčiti, čto vsi ľude obovjazanny suť praktikovati viru?

Čto vsi ľude obovjazanny suť praktikovati viru, my môžeme dosvidčiti, poneže vsi ľude sovsim zavisjat ot Boha, i zato musjat čestovati Jeho i molitisja ko Nemu.

V. How can we prove that the religion God has revealed through Christ is worthy of belief?

We can prove that the religion God has revealed through Christ is worthy of belief, because:

first, Jesus Christ, announcing Himself as the ambassador and the true Son of God, whose coming was foretold by the prophets, preached doctrines which He said all must believe:

second, Christ worked wonderful miracles, which showed that the God of truth approved His teachings.

Jak môžeme my dosvidčiti, čto vira Bohom čerez Christa otkrovenna dostojna jest' na dovirijsje?

Čto vira Bohom čerez Christa otkrovenna dostojna jest' na divirijsje, my môžeme dosvidčiti, poneže:

pervyj raz, Isus Christos, vyjavivše Sebe za poslannika i za istinnoho Syna Boha, prišestvije Kotoroho predskazali i proroki, učil taki nauki, o jakich skazal, čto vsi majut virovati.

druhij raz, Christos zrobit udivitel'ny
čudesá, so jakimi ukazal, čto Boh
istinny potverdil Jeho nauki.

**VI. How can we prove that Christ estab-
lished a Church which all are obliged
to join?**

We can prove that Christ established a
Church which all are obliged to join,
because:

first, He gathered about Him a group
of disciples, and called it His
Church;

second, He promised that this Church
would last until the end of time;

third, He declared that all men must
believe and be baptized, that is,
join His Church, in order to be
saved.

**Jak možeme my dosvidčiti, čto Christos
osnoval Cerkov, so kotoruju vsi majut
byti sojedinenny?**

Čto Christos osnoval Cerkov, so kotoruju
vsi majut byti sojedinenny, my može-
me dosvidčiti, poneže:

pervyj raz, On sobiral kolo Sebe
gruppu učeníkov, i totu zval Svo-
jeju Cerkoviju;

druhij raz, On poobisčal, čto sija Cer-
kov deržati budet až do konca vre-
men;

treťij raz, On vyjavil, čto vsi l'ude
majut virovati i pokrestitisja; to
jesť: sojedinitisja so Jeho Cerko-
viju, čtoby mohli spasenny byti.

VII. How can we prove that the only true Church of Christ is the Catholic Church?

We can prove that the only true Church of Christ is the Catholic Church, because:

first, only the Catholic Church possesses the marks of the Church established by Christ, that is, unity, holiness, catholicity, and apostolicity;

second, the history of the Catholic Church gives evidence of miraculous strength, permanence, and unchangeableness, thus showing the world that it is under the special protection of God.

Jak môžeme my dosvidčiti, čto tokmo Cerkov Christa jest' Katholičeska Cerkov?

Čto tokmo Cerkov Christa jest' Katholičeska Cerkov, my môžeme dosvidčiti, poneže:

pervyj raz, tokmo Katholičeska Cerkov majet znaki ot Christa osnovannoj Cerkvi; to jest': jedinost', svjatosť, sobornosť-katholičestvo i apostolstvo;

druhij raz, istorija Katholičeskoj Cerkvi podajet dokazatel'stvo o Jej kriposti, postojannosti i neizminnosti, jaki ukažut svitu, čto Ona stojit pod osobitnym opekunstvom Boha.

VIII. Whence do we chiefly derive our historical knowledge of Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and of the Church He established?

We derive our historical knowledge of Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and of the Church He established chiefly from the books of the Bible, which can be proved to be reliable historical records.

Otkuda proizvodime my holovňijše naše istoričeskoje znaniye o Isusi Christ'i, o Jeho život'i i o naukach, i o Cerkvi Nim osnovannoj?

Naše istoričeskoje znaniye o Isusi Christ'i, o Jeho život'i i o naukach, i o Cerkvi Nim osnovannoj, my holovňijše proizvodime iz Biblijnych knih, o kotorych možno dosvidčiti, čto suť dovirny istoričeski dokumenty.

IX. What else are the books of the Bible besides being reliable historical records?

Besides being reliable historical records, the books of the Bible are the inspired word of God, that is, written by men with such direct assistance of the Holy Ghost as to make God their true Author.

Jesče čto suť Biblijny knihi okreme dovirnych istoričeskich dokumentov?

Okreme dovirnych istoričeskich dokumentov, Biblijny knihi suť vdochnovenny slova Boha; to jest: pisanny l'ud'mi so takuju direktnuju assistenci-

jeju Ducha Svjataho, jaku зробil Boh
čerez tych Avtorov.

X. How is the Bible divided?

The Bible is divided into the Old Testament and the New Testament, the Old Testament being the inspired books written before the time of Jesus Christ, and the New Testament the inspired books written after His coming.

Jak rozd'il'ajetsja Biblija-Svjatoje Pisanije?

Biblija-Svjatoje Pisanije rozd'il'ajetsja na Vetchyj-Staryj Zavit i na Novyj Zavit; vdochnoveny knihi Staroho Zavita pisanany byli perđ časami Isusa Christa, a vdochnoveny knihi Novoho Zavita pisanany byli po Jeho prišestviju.

XI. Are all the truths revealed for us by God found in the Bible?

Not all the truths revealed for us by God are found in the Bible; some are found only in Divine Tradition.

Ci možeme my Bohom d'ľa nas otkrovenny vsi pravdy najti vo Biblii — vo Svjatom Pisanii?

Ne vsi Bohom d'ľa nas otkrovenny pravdy možeme najti vo Biblii — vo Svjatom Pisanii; dakotory možno najti tokmo vo Božestvennom Peredanii.

XII. What is meant by Divine Tradition?

By Divine Tradition is meant the revealed truths taught by Christ and His apostles, which were given to the

Church only by word of mouth and not through the Bible, though they were put in writing by the Fathers of the Church.

Čto značit Božestvennoje Peredaniye?

Božestvennoje Peredaniye značit otkrovenny pravdy učenny Christom i Jeho Apostolami, jaki podanny byli Cerkvi tokmo slovesno i ne čerez Bibliju-Svjatoje Pisanije, choťaj toty potomu napisali Otcy Cerkvi.

XIII. Why must Divine Tradition be believed as firmly as the Bible?

Divine Tradition must be believed as firmly as the Bible because it is the word of God just as truly as the Bible is.

Čomu nužno Božestvennoje Peredaniye tak tverdo virovati jak i Bibliju-Svjatoje Pisanije?

Božestvennoje Peredaniye nužno tak tverdo virovati, jak i Bibliju-Svjatoje Pisanije, poneže to jest sama taka istina, jaka jest Biblija-Svjatoje Pisanije.

XIV. How can we know the true meaning of the doctrines contained in the Bible and in Divine Tradition?

We can know the true meaning of the doctrines contained in the Bible and in Divine Tradition from the Catholic Church, which has been authorized by Jesus Christ to explain His doctrines, and which is preserved from error in its teachings by the special assistance of the Holy Ghost.

Jak možeme poznati istinnoje značenje učenij, jaki nachod'atsja vo Svjatom Pisanii i vo Božestvennom Peredanii?

Istinnoje značenje učenij, jaki nachod'atsja vo Svjatom Pisanii i vo Božestvennom Peredanii, my poznati možeme ot Katholičeskoj Cerkvi, kotora jest' upolnomočenna Isusom Christom objasňati Jeho nauki, i kotora vo svojej učonii jest' predochranenna ot ošibanij, so osobitnoju assistencijeju Ducha Svjataho.

XV. How can we best show our gratitude to God for making us members of the only true Church of Jesus Christ?

We can best show our gratitude to God for making us members of the only true Church of Jesus Christ by often thanking God for this great favor, by leading edifying and practical Greek Catholic lives, by trying to lead others to the true faith, and by helping the missions.

Jak možeme my najlučše proukazati našu blahodarnost' Bohu, čto dostoil nas na členstvo jedinoj istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa?

Našu blahodarnost' Bohu, čto dostoil nas na členstvo jedinoj istinnoj Cerkvi Isusa Christa, my možeme najlučše proukazati tak, čto často pod'akujeme Bohu za siju veliku milost', čto provadime nazidatel'nyj (prikladnyj) i praktičnyj Greko Katholičeskij život, čto probujeme privesti i drugih na istinnu viru, i čto pomahajeme missii.

XVI. How can we help the missions?

We can help the missions:

first, by praying for the missions, home and foreign, and for missionaries that they may fulfill the command of Christ: "Go, therefore, and make disciples of all nations";

second, by knowing the missions and making them known to others;

third, by making sacrifices for the missions, that is, by helping to support them and by personal service;

fourth, by fostering vocations of self-sacrificing young men and women for every need of the missions.

Jak možeme my pomahati Missii?

My možeme pomahati Missii:

peršij raz, čto molimesja za domašny i za čuži missii i za missionarov, žeby oni mohli ispolniti rozkaz Christa: "Idite vo mir ves' i naučite vsi jazycy."

druhij raz, čto poznajeme missii, i naučime i drugih na toty;

treťij raz, čto robime žertvy za missii; to jesť: že pomahajeme vozderžati toty, i personal'no služime im.

četvertyj raz, čto pomahajeme sebe-požertvujusčich molodych chlop-cov i d'ivušek vo vsich potrebach missij.

A P P E N D I X II.

MYSTERIES OF THE HOLY ROSARY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

Remarks: The text of the "Hail Mary" to be prayed during the Rosary is the following:

Hail Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus: **(here the proper mystery is said.)** — Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

1.

THE FIVE JOYFUL MYSTERIES

I believe in one God (1); Glory: Now (1);
Hail Mary (3):

1. Jesus, increase our faith.
2. Jesus, strengthen our hope.
3. Jesus, inflame our hearts with the fire of divine love.

Mysteries.

1. Jesus, Whom thou didst conceive by the Holy Ghost.
2. Jesus, Whom thou didst carry to St. Elizabeth.
3. Jesus, Who was born of thee of Bethlehem.
4. Jesus, Whom thou didst present in the Temple.
5. Jesus, Whom thou didst find in the Temple.

DODATOK II.

TAINSTVA SVJATAHO RUŽANCA PREČISTOJ ĎIVY MARIÍ

Primičanie: Tekst “Bohorodice Ďivo” pod čas molitvy Sv. Ružanca ješ' sľidujusčij:

Bohorodice Ďivo radujsja, blahodatnaja Marije, Hospod' s toboju. Blahoslovenna ty vo ženach i blahosloven plod čreva tvojeho, Isus: (tut priložitsja otpovidna tajna.) — Presvjataja Marije, Mati Christa Boha našeho, moli za nas hrišnych nyňi i vo čas smerti našej. Amin.

1.

PJAŤ TAJNY RADOSTNOHO RUŽANCA.

“Viruju” (1); “Slava: I nyňi” (1); “Bohorodice Ďivo” (3) sjak:

1. Isus, kotoryj da ubolšit vo nas pravdivuju viru.
2. Isus, kotoryj da ubolšit vo nas kripkuju naďiju.
3. Isus, kotoryj da ubolšit vo nas soveršennu ľubov.

Tajny.

1. Isus, jechože ty, Ďivo, ot Ducha Svjataho začala.
2. Isus, jechože ty, Ďivo, Elisavetu posisčajusče, vo utrobi nosila jesi.
3. Isus, jechože ty, Ďivo, vo Viflejemi porodila.
4. Isus, jechože ty, Ďivo, vo Cerkvi Bohu predstavila jesi.
5. Isus, jechože ty, Ďivo, vo Cerkvi obrila jesi.

2.

THE FIVE SORROWFUL MYSTERIES

I believe in one God (1); Glory: Now (1);
Hail Mary (3):

1. Jesus, enlighten our minds.
2. Jesus, perfect our wills.
3. Jesus, strengthen our memories.

Mysteries.

1. Jesus, Who sweated blood for us.
2. Jesus, Who was scourged for us.
3. Jesus, Who was crowned with thorns for us.
4. Jesus, Who carried His cross for us.
5. Jesus, Who was crucified for us.

3.

THE FIVE GLORIOUS MYSTERIES

I believe in one God (1); Glory: Now (1);
Hail Mary (3):

1. Jesus, guide our thoughts.
2. Jesus, guide our words.
3. Jesus, guide our deeds.

Mysteries.

1. Jesus, Who arose from the dead.
2. Jesus, Who ascended into Heaven.
3. Jesus, Who sent down the Holy Ghost.
4. Jesus, Who took thee up into Heaven.
5. Jesus, Who crowned thee in Heaven.

2.

PJAŤ TAJNY STRADATEĽNOHO RUŽANCA.

“Virusu” (1); “Slava: I nyňi” (1); “Bohoro-
rodice Ďivo” (3) sjak:

1. Isus, kotoryj da prosvitit naš rozum.
2. Isus, kotoryj da usoveršit našu voľu.
3. Isus, kotoryj da potverdit našu pamjať.

Tajny.

1. Isus, iže za nas krovavyj pot izľijal.
2. Isus, iže za nas bičami bijen byl.
3. Isus, iže za nas ternijem vinčan byl.
4. Isus, iže za nas ťažkij krest nosil.
5. Isus, iže za nas na kresťi rozpjat byl.

3.

PJAŤ TAJNY CHVALITEĽNOHO RUŽANCA.

“Virusu” (1); “Slava: I nyňi” (1); “Bohoro-
rodice Ďivo” (3) sjak:

1. Isus, kotoryj da razpolahajet naši mysli.
2. Isus, kotoryj da upravľajet naši slovesa.
3. Isus, kotoryj da usoveršajet naši d'ila.

Tajny.

1. Isus, iže slavno iz mertvych voskres.
2. Isus, iže slavno na nebesa voznessja.
3. Isus, iže nam Svjataho Duchu nizposlal.
4. Isus, iže tebe, Ďivo, na nebo vzjal.
5. Isus, iže tebe, Ďivo, vo nebi uvinčal.



TYPOGRAFIJA

GR. KAFKOLČESKAHO SOJEDINENIJA S. Š. A.

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Vyrablajet vsjakoho roda Druksorty s Russkimi i Latinskimi
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